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1914-15 Legis. FILE NO. 46 OF 14-15.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

LEGISLATION.

"A" Collection Serial Nos. 1 to 7.

The Mysore Companies Regulation, VIII *of* 1917.

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W D 1999—PBG—28--29-8-23

1914-15.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(LEGISLATION.)

NOTES.

FILE NO. 46 of 14.

The Mysore Companies Regulation. VII of 1917.

Extract from D. O. dated 18th January 1915, from the Private Secretary to the Dewan to the General and Revenue Secretary:—

"The Dewan understands that there is a proposal to amend the Mysore Companies Regulation on the lines of the recent British Indian Enactment. He will be obliged if the matter is expedited."

2. The draft bill is prepared on the basis of the British Indian Act of 1913, which itself is based on the English Companies Consolidation Act of 1908.

3. I have noted in the margin the corresponding section of Mysore Companies Regulation, III of 1895, and also the new sections which are not to be found in the Regulation of 1895.

4. It was stated in the statement of objects and reasons of the British Indian Bill, that the object of the new legislation was to revise and consolidate the Indian Law on the subject of Joint Stock Companies on the lines of recent English Legislation. The Companies Consolidate Act of 1908 was taken as the model of the Indian enactment.

5. Among the new and important provisions introduced into the Company law by this enactment are those relating to—

1. the preparation of a statutory report by a company limited by shares before the first general meeting;
2. the appointment and advertisement of directors;
3. the prospectus and the statement in lieu of prospectus;
4. restrictions on proceeding to allotment;
5. restrictions on commencing business;
6. the appointment, remuneration and duties of auditors;
7. the registering of information regarding certain kinds of mortgages and charges;
8. the registering of information regarding companies situate outside British India but operating therein"

6. Not only in the general principles, but in detailed arrangement and expression the English Act has been followed to a very great extent in the Indian Act.

7. This act was subsequently supplemented by an other Act in respect of mallies relating to the internal management of the Companies.

The provisions are designed to securely that every company should have directors

Secondly, that the majority of the directors should be independent of the managing agents exception being made in the case of private companies and of companies in which the managing agents themselves hold a predominant voting power

Thirdly, that interested directors shall disclose their interests in contracts to the other directors or any variations of such contracts

Fourthly, that in the case of contracts of a company by agents, in which the company is an undisclosed principal, a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract shall be made and communicated to the company.

8. These provisions are incorporated in the draft as 83 A, 83 B, 29 A to D.

9. One other important change in the new enactment is the recognition of the so called "Private Companies." They had no special privileges under the old enactment. In England the position of such a company was modified in 1900, and in the new enactment, the distinction between a public company and a private company is fully recognised, and certain special privileges are conferred.

10. In moving that the bill be referred to a select committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Clark stated: "The main principles which we have followed in framing this measure are simple enough. They are, first, the avoidance so far as possible of direct interference by Government in the management and control of companies, and secondly, to endeavour to safeguard the interests of investors and creditors principally by providing for a full measure of publicity regarding the promotion and operation of the trading companies."

11. There can be no doubt that these principles have been clearly kept in view in the Act, and all the new sections can be treated to one or other of these two principles.

12. The reasons why some of the new sections were incorporated in the law, so far as they may be gathered from the Reports and Books are stated below.

13. *Section 3.*—This was added by the Taluk Committee in British India. The grounds alleged for this addition may be summarised thus; under the existing law certain powers can only be exercised by the High Courts, as regards winding up proceedings, unless there is a special provision in the articles, the court having jurisdiction is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction. The company can, however, stipulate by its articles that the company, if wound up, shall be wound up by the High Courts or the Chief Court of Punjab. There is a *prema facie* objection for management by which parties can determine the tribunal in regard to proceedings by which third parties are affected is the provisions are more complicated, all District Courts should not be invested with power, but at the same time, Government may empower any District Court. This addition is further stated to approximate the position with that in England.

14. *Section 11, cl.* (3).—The principle underlying the first two clauses of this section is equally applicable to this case. Recently in a case before Government the necessity for such a provision was considered, and a notification had to be issued in the Gazette in the absence of a similar provision in the existing law to safe guard the interests of the public.

15. *Section 24.* Clause (2).—This is based in clause 2 of Section 17 of the English Act. This clause was discussed in the Indian Legislative Council. The certificate of the advocate will have some value. In the absence of such a provision, the Registrar will have to satisfy himself by personal inquiry and investigation that the various conditions have been complied with. The declaration to be made by advocates is intended to meet cases where there is no manager director, or secretary. The provision follows closely the English Act.

16. *Section 27*—The first clause is intended to prevent a person from sharing in the profits of a guarantee Company, unless he is a member and as such is under a liability to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up.

17. The object of the second clause is said to be to prevent evasion of obligations as to paying capital duty, etc.

18. *Sections 41 and 42.* These are taken from the provisions in the English Act relating to "Colonial Registers".

19. The term "Colony" in the English Act includes British India, and any competent court in the colony may exercise the same jurisdiction to rectify the colonial register as the High Court can in respect of the Principal Register. In the absence of any such reciprocity in regard to a Native State, it is a point for consideration whether these two Sections may not be omitted.

20. *Section 54.*—Reorganisation of capitlal is altering the rights of the holders of different classes of shares. If this involves an alteration of the memorandum, it has to be done only under this Section, and the Special Resolution must be confirmed by Court. It is stated that "some times where found in shares have become very valuable, it is urgently desired in the general interest of the company to convert them into ordinary shares. But such a transaction is beset with difficulties for it amounts to a purchase by the company of its shares, and is *ultra vires* unless sanctioned by Court".

21. *Section 66.*—Prior to 1,900, companies limited by guarantee but with a share capital were occasionally registered for they were exempt from some of the fetters imposed on companies limited by shares and in particular they could reduce their capital without sanctions of the court; and this could be done by a special resolution whereas in the case of the companies limited by shares, there must be a special resolution, and the sanction of the court must be obtained and the consent of the creditors. The law was altered in 1,900 in England, as mentioned in this section. The capital should now be specified in the memorandum, and as it becomes a condition of the corporation, it can be altered if so far as the Acts allow.

22. *Sections 67 and 68.*—With regard to this Section (67), Lord Justice Bukley says on his Book on Companies. "The City of Glasgow Bank stopped payment on the 2nd October 1878 the liability was unlimited: the debts enormous. The prodigious calls which were made in the liquidation opened the eyes of investors to the dangers of unlimited liability and the Act of 1879, reproduced in this sections was the outcome."

23. *Section 69.*—This section is said to have been framed *inter alia* to preserve for the general creditors of the company the reserve capital.

24. *Section 75.*—This section was introduced at the instance of the Hon'ble C. Armstrong as an important safeguard to prevent the deception of the more ignorant class of investors.

25. *Section 78.*—The necessity for such a contingency is clear, and the provision seems very useful. So also is section 80 seems necessary.

26. *Sections 84 and 85.*—In Palmer's Company Precedents Part I, a detailed account of the changes in the case law involved in these sections is given. The object is to fix the directors with certain liability in case the company does not float, and to give him a pecuniary interest so that he may be risking his own as well as other peoples' money.

27. *Section 86.*—This section is based on section 92, and the cases are analogous.

28. *Section 92.*—The object of this section is stated to be two fold:—

To preserve an authentic record of the terms on which the public have been invited to subscribe for shares, debentures, or debenture stock; and

2. to secure that the directors of the company accept responsibility for the statements in the prospectus.

29. *Section 93.*—The object of this section is to compel the disclosure in a prospectus of a series of facts which the Legislature considers it material to have disclosed to persons invited to become subscribers-facts which are within the knowledge of those issuing the prospectus, and are not within the knowledge of those receiving it.

30. This section and the next few sections are intended to protect the investor as much as possible and the information is intended to enable him to form a reliable judgment on the merits of the concern.

31. *Section 100.*—This section deals with the law as to the consequences of misrepresentation in prospectuses. It is said to establish a new and much more effectual remedy than the one afforded by the action of decet. The law on this section and the fundamental alteration said to have been made by this section has been explained at length in Buckley and Palmer.

32. *Section 101.*—Formerly in the allotment of shares nothing was required beyond the elements of a simple contract. The result was that many companies used to go to allotment when the application for shares were such as to exclude the possibility of conducting any business. The applicant must be assured that unless the company receives sufficient application for shares, it will not go to allotment and his money will be returned. Palmer says: "The abuse too common at one time, of going to allotment on a wholly inadquate subscription led to the interference of the Legislature". (P. 9.)

33. *Section 102.*—Deals with cases in which allotments have been made in contravention of the law stated in Section 100.

34. *Section 103.*—The policy of the provisions in this section is obviously to secure a certain degree of substantiality in a Company before it enters into engagements with outsiders or obtains money by borrowing.

35. *Section 104.*—The object of this section is to afford those who deal or propose to deal with a company the means of ascertaining approximately the position of the Company as regards its *issued shares.* Under the law before amendment, a company was only bound once a year to make a return showing its capital issue and accordingly a scarch in the Registrars Office afforded very little information.

36. *Section 105.*—The under writing of shares and debentures is very necessary in the flotation of a company. Before 1900, it was doubtful whether a company could agree to pay a commission to under writers as it amounted to issuing shares at a discount, which a company cannot do. The English act of 1900 materially altered the law and expressly sanctioned payments in certain cases and subject to certain conditions. The section is taken from the English statute.

37. *Section 107.*—This is an exception to the well known rule that dividends cannot be paid out of capital. In the case of construction of works and buildings, such as railways, or future provision of plant large sums have to be raised. In such cases, interest has to be paid and charge the same to capital as part and parcel of the construction. Even then certain stringent provisions are necessary and the consent of Government has been made essential.

38. *Section 108.*—This power is said to be for the benefit of the Company itself, and afford facilities to the share-holders to deal with them.

39. *Section 109.*—Buckley says that prior to 1908, the judicial opinion on the previous statute was that a mortgage *was not rendered void* by want of registration. Under this section all unregistered securities are void against the liquidator and the auditors.

40. The act makes provisions for two registers of mortgages and charges, one to be kept by the Registrar, the other to be kept by the Company. Section 109 and the next seven sections relate to the former, and section 123 to the latter.

41. The defect of the old section 68 (Now 123) was that under it inspection of the register was only given to any auditor or member of the Company, not to a person who might contemplate dealing with the company and would naturally wish to know the Financial position of the company. Section 124 now opens the register to the public on paymen of a fee not exceeding, Re. Section 109 ensures a Still greater measure of disclosure.

42. *Section 126.*—It is said that it was quite common to issue perpetual or irredeemable debentures made payable only in the event of a winding up or some serious default by the Company. In cases like these doubts are said to have arisen whether the securities were effective or whether the prolonged postponement of the right of redemption was not in effect a clog on the equity. To quiet these doubts and to bring the law into accord with what it has commonly been taken to be, the section was inserted in 1908 in England.

43. *Section 127.*—It was held in Geo Routledge & Sons 1904, 2ch. 474) and in Iasker & Sons (1905.1ch. 283) that after paying off a debenture of the series the Company could not

issue n its debenture to rank *paripassu* with the others of the same class, although the total amount was kept within the limit. The reasoning was that a man cannot be debtor to himself and cannot as mortgagee hold a security executed by himself as mortgagor. But these decisions were said to have been received with dismay in the City of London, and the present sectioni s said to have owed its origin to this.

44. *Section 128.*—Specific performance of a contract to make or to subscribe for debentures could not under the old law be enforced, the theory of law being that the Company could get the loan elsewhere and did not need to invoke the special jurisdiction of equity to aid it, all that the company could do was to sue the defaulter for damages. But now such a contract could be specifically enforced.

45. In the case of a contract to take *shares*, the court has jurisdiction to specifically enforce. There was thus a real hardship.

46. *Sections 130 to 136.*—The Balance sheet has been revised and information of a more definite character has been directed to be furnished. The objectis to show an intending investor or depositor the general position of the Company. It was originally provided for in Table A and was removed from the Table where it was considered out of place. Further every Company is now required to forward a copy of its balance sheet to all its members (Section 135).

47. *Section 137.*—This is a new provision which has no corresponding section in the English statute. The object of this provision is sound a note of warning in time to a company. He has no power to set the law in motion against any company. The decision rests solely with Government. A period, i.e., and authoritative scrutiny is intended to prevent heavy disasters.

48. *Section 144, 145.*—These provisions are said to be of the greatest value to safeguard the interests of the companys and the investors.

49. *Section 152.*—As there is no separate arbitration Regulation in Mysore as in British India, the draft bill incorporates the provisions of the old Regulation though they are said to be neither satisfactory nor well drafted. The letters of the alphabet have been used to separate these sections, so as to keep up uniformity with the sections of the British Indin act, and for facility of reference. If approved, the provisions on the basis of the Indian Act, may be separately put up in a Schedule to the Bill.

50. *Section 233.*—The object of this section is to prevent insolvent companies from creating floating charges to secure past debts or for moneys which do not go to swell their assets and become available for creditors.

51. 277. The provisions of this chapter seem very necessary. To avoid the stringent provisions about disclosure it was common for promoters in England to register the companies in countries outside the jurisdiction of the English courts. There was also the anomaly that foreign companies were allowed to transact business without disclosing anything as to their constitution or financial resources. To remedy these defects, the law was amended in England, and the present section is based on this wholesome provision.

52. This will be of particular importance here in regard to income tax, if a Regulationl is to be enacted on the subject. The regulation to register and have a place for service, etc., will seriously affect their position, and the section is likely to create some opposition.

53. A draft statement of Objects and reason is alsc submitted for approval or other order.

54. If approved, the Chief Court will be consulted unofficially whether the bill on the lines of the British Indian Act may be introduced here with or without any modifications.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
27-1-15.

55. I have noted on the draft. Please attend to the queries and return early.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.
26-8-15.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
28-8-15.

56. (The sections of the British Indian Act are kept on account of facilities for reference. When the British Indian Reports and the commentaries on the Act are referred to, there will be a certain amount of conveniences if the same numbers are kept here. There is also precedent for adopting this course, *e.g.*, The Criminal Procedure Code of 1914. If this is, however, considered unnecessary, then the numbers will be consecutively arranged.

57. Section 11, clause (3), as it now stands, makes the restriction applicable only to co npanies registered in future. This is apparently based on the well known principle that vested rights should, as far as possible, be respected. Some writers have even gone to the length of saying that Legislation ought not to have that power. The French Code is said to have a positive provision that laws ought not to have a retrospective operation. But, on the other hand, it has been held in a number of cases that Legislature is competent to make any law retrospective. This may be taken as the correct view of law; and if in the present case, it is considered expedient to make the provision in clause 3 of section 11 retrospective in operation, the proviso may be omitted, and a new clause added. Sufficient sanction must also

be provided in case of disobedience. Otherwise the provision will be unworkable and useless. If approved, a draft will be submitted.

58. Omit the proviso.

59. *Section 20, clause (2).*—The Acts of 1857 and 1860 are referred to in the existing Regulation of 1895 and also the Act of 1866 which was declared applicable to Mysore under Government of India Notification dated 3rd September 1868. Though these Acts are referred to in 1866 Act, and 1895 Regulation, probably they were not in force. The Registrar will be requested if any companies are registered under them.

60. Omit. But enquire of the Registrar as suggested.

61. *Sections 41 and 42.*—These two sections were introduced in British India in 1900, in order to attract British capital for companies incorporated in British India. The sections enable companies to open and maintain a branch register in the United Kingdom in order to grant facilities to investors. The sections may be omitted. The Bill with statement of objects and reasons is put up for reference.

62. Omit.

63. *Section 136.*—The Indian Life Assurance Act and the Provident Insurance Societies Act are submitted. We have no corresponding enactments in force here.

64. *Section 144.*—The British Indian Rules about the qualifications of auditors are submitted herewith. Persons having same qualifications may be appointed for companies in Mysore. I remember that committee has recently been appointed in Bombay, and I think the Government of India have approved of the Bombay institution and its certificates The references will be submitted early.

The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies will be requested to make out a list of companies which will come under these Regulations.

65. *Section 152.*—The provisions in the Specific Relief Act, Contract Act and Civil Procedure Code are inadequate and defective. The Indian Arbitration Act is based on the corresponding English Act of 1889 which is said to work very well in the case of mercantile disputes. Further, there is one great defect in the law in force here. The provisions in the Civil Procedure Code apply to disputes arising at the time of the agreement to reer, and not to disputes that might arise in future. A Regulation on the lines of the British Indian Act will fill up this want.

66. No. 6. This must be further considered after getting full information. The clause may stand provisionally.

67. The members of the Select Committee to which the companies Bill had been referred stated with regard to these provisions. "It has been urged upon us that it would be a more convenient and suitable arrangement if the provisions in the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, were made applicable to arbitrations by companies. It is suggested that the provisions in clauses 151 to 197 of the Bill as introduced in this respect are neither satisfactory nor as well drafted as those in the Indian Arbitration Act. We think there is considertole force in these contentions and have embodied the amendment in the Bill as revised by us."

68. The Arbitration Act may be brought in separately and the present draft made to refer to it.

69. *Section 202.*—All appeals are merely the creative of statutory enactment and must be affirmatively given. In Minakshi Naidu *v.* Subramanya Sastri (11 Madras 26, 34), the Privy Council held that it cannot be assumed that there is a right of appeal in every matter which comes under the consideration of a judge; and that such right must be given by statute, or by some authority equivalent to a statute.

70. Why not insert a general provision that all orders passed under the Regulation are subject to appeal, etc.?

71. It was apparently on this very principle that the Bombay High Court held that in the absence of a provision as to appeal in the Companies Act of 1857, an order made in the winding up of a company under that Act, was not appealable. (6 Bombay High Court Reports A. C. J. p. 185).

72. *Section 214.*—*Vide* note in reference to Section 152).

73. *Section 230.*—Under Section 99 of the Land Revenue Code, the holder of an alienated land, if specially empowered, may distrain moveable property of defaulters, and have it sold under Section 101.

74. The word "person" in Clause 4 includes a corporation (*vide* clause (28) Section 53 of the General Clauses Regulation). Under Section 83 of the Municipal Regulation, a Municipality can distrain the goods and chattels of a person who has made default in payment of municipal taxes. I am not aware just now of any other cases in which law allows distraint of goods without the intervention of a court. All such cases will be collected and submitted.

75. May stand.

76. *Section 231.*—Insolvency Regulation is put up. (3) A company being a corporate person created by statute can be ended only by the process prescribed by statute. Winding up is the only statutory process for bringing the operations of the company to a close. Any other method will contravene this principle, and as such will be void (Section 155). A conveyance of all its property by a company to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors will be a means of ending the business and is not intended to be validated.

77. I am not convinced yet.

Section 238.—This section is apparently necessary to show that winding up proceedings are judical proceedings within the meaning of Section 193, I. P. C. In non-judicial proceedings, the sentence prescribed is a maximum of 3 years. Further, Section 238 is more comprehensive.

78. May stand.

79 *Section 250.*—The Indian Companies Act of 1866 was in force in Mysore, and a number of companies have been registered under that Act. But as stated above, I shall enquire and ascertain if any companies have been registered under the other two Acts.

80. The first proviso is necessary as the Act of 1866 did not repeal Table B, in schedule annexed to Act. XIX of 1857, and was expressly saved.

81. *Section 253.*—This section seems necessary. It enables any company registered before the passing of this Act as an *unlimited company* to get itself registered as a limited company. It is reported that many banking companies in England availed themselves of this power and re-registered themselves under this Act.

Lord Justice Buckley says in his book "By registration under this Act, a company may acquire powers which it had not before. This section expressly provides that registration shall not be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to winding up, and thus a company, which has no power of selling and transferring its business, may by registration followed by voluntary liquidation acquire the power of sale given by section 192" (section 213). Existing companies are not bound to registerin section is only an enabling one.

82. *Clause (4).*—As there is a similar provision in the existing Regulation, it is considered unnecessary to re-register them.

The amendment proposed is better and will be adopted.

83. *Section 256.* (2)—All such references may be omitted.

84. *Section 259* —The date is the one on which the existing Regulation came into force. The British India, the repealed Act of 1882 which introduced this provision for the first time, came into force on 1-5-1882.

85. *Section 266.*—The advantages of re-registration have already been noted. Further, the law imposes certain qualifications in regard to this application of all the provisions to the re-registered company, though the generel rule is that all the provisions of the Act apply to the company, its members, contributories, and creditors, in the same manner in all respects as if it had been formed under the Act.

86. Lord Justice Buckley, refers to two examples. "As regards debts contracted prior to registration, sub-section ii (f) contains nothing similar to the provision of Section 123 (our Section 156) exonerating past members who have ceased to be members for more than a year from liability in respect of debts contracted befor they left the company". "A company which had under its deed of settlement a power to reduce its capital, lost such power by registering under the Act".

87. The details of these qualifications are mentioned on Halsbury at pages 41, etc Section 99.

88. Part X refers to companies established outside Mysore, and may be considered necessary and sufficient for all purposes.

89. Westlake Halsbury Part VI in Vol. V put up.

90. *Section 270.*—That there is not much difference between a partnership and an unregistered company is clear from the fact that a partnership of more than 7 persons comes also under Section 270. Only one difference that is referred to by the text writers is that the shares in an unincorporated company are transferable the management is entrusted to Directors, but in a partnership, one partner cannot transfer his share without the consent of the others. But such a big partnership can no longer be created, for, under Section 4, no partnership of more than 10 persons shall be formed for the purpose of banking, or more than 20 persons for any other purpose unless it is registered.

91. There are certain obvious advantages in bringing all these unregistered Companies under Chapter IX and it may be allowed to remain.

92. *Sections 286 and 290.*—Clause 3 of Section 286 does not come under the General Clause Regulation. Though Section 24 of General Clauses Regulation is wide enough to cover clause 2 of Section 286, the latter is more specific. Section 290 seems necessary as it is intended to save certain special provisions.

93. In this connection, I may be permitted to refer to two points which have not been provided for in the British Indian Act. The British Indian Act was framed on the model of the English Act. It was noticed in England that though the number of members is allowed to exceed the prescribed limit, and the company invites the public to subscribe for shares, it does not cease to be a private company. (Park V Royalties Syndicate, Ltd., 1912, 1 K. B. 312). The law was accordingly modified in August 1913. The new law provides that "if a private company makes default in complying with any of the provisions in the Companies Act, the company ceases to be entitled to the privileges and exemptions contained therein, provided that the Court may, if satisfied that the omission or failure was due to inadvertence or accident or other sufficient cause, grant such relief as may be just."

94. Perhaps the fact that the definition of a private company is now included in the beginning may be held to avoid the difficulty realised in England.

G. S.

95. A provision like this seems necessary, and may be incorporated, if approved.

96. The second point is that the statutory duty imposed on a company under Section 172 Clause (1) has no legal sanction. So it will not be easy to enforce the performance of the duty.

97. Submitted for orders.

G. SRINIVASA IYER,
3-9-1915.

First Member.

98. The draft Regulation may now be put forward with the few alterations indicated.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
6-9-1915.

99. Submitted for favour of orders for circulatio

G. SRINIVASA IYER,
7-9-1915.

100. May this be circulated for consideration at a meeting of the Council?

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
10-9-1915.

G. SRINIVASA IYER,
10-9-1915.

101. Yes.

M. VISVESWARAYA,
Dewan,
25-9-1915.

Circulate.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
25-9-15.

M. KANTARAJ URS,
1-10-1915.

102. *Section 11, sub-section 3.*—Is it not desirable to retain the words "Crown,' etc., which have been struck off, add the word 'Maharaja' after the word 'Royal' and make suitable additions in the latter part of the sub-section? The object of the section apparently is to protect the public from being misled by the idea that the Company has the support of the Crown, etc. The effect of deleting the words 'Crown,' etc., would be to allow a Company in Mysore to add any of the deleted words to its name and thus the object with which the section has been framed would not be fully served.

103. *Section 47 (1) (i).*—'Distinguished' is clearly a misprint for 'distinguishing.' There are a few other errors of a similar kind, 'degree' for 'decree' in Section 265; 'court' for 'code' in Section 278 (3). The Act should be read carefully and such errors rectified.

104. *Section 107, sub-para 3 of the proviso.*—It is perhaps enough to say "report to it" instead of "report to such Government."

105. *Section 132 (1).*—The last part of this sub-section "how the value of the fixed assets liable to the like penalty" conveys no meaning. It should perhaps be "how the value of the fixed assets has been arrived at." (*Vide* Edward's Guide to the Indian Companies Act.)

106. *Section 151 (3).*—The addition of the word 6 of, made in pencil is unnecessary.

107. *Section 152 (h).*—"Of Mysore" may perhaps be omitted. This will secure uniformity. Compare Section 4.

108. The numbering of the subsequent sections is not correct, '105' is marked '152'0' instead of '152 *i* or *j*'.

109. *Sections 185 and 186.*—Uniformity may be observed. The wording in *Section 185*, may be altered as in *Section 186*.

110. *Section 253, sub-section 2 (a).*—This may be amended in the same way as *sub-section 2 (b)*.

111. *Section 277 (1) (a).*—It is not necessary to add the word 'Act' after the word 'Statute'. A company in British may be formed also by an Act of the Governor-General in Council.

112. *Section 286.*—As para (3) of *section 248* is omitted, may not the words "and receive the salaries and" and received" be omitted? This is merely consequential. The word 'Rules' may be substituted for 'Regulations' as in 248 (2).

K. R. W.
9-11-1915.

113. The Assistant Secretary (Legislative) may see these notes and make the corrections necessary.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.
30-11-1915.

Opinion of the Council.

114. The draft bill may be placed before the Legislative Council.

M. VISVESVARAYA.
Dewan of Mysore.

The Mysore Companies Bill.

115 The law on the subject of Joint Stock Companies was recently revised and consolidated in British India on the lines of the English Companies (consolidation) Act of 1908. In Mysore, the law on this subject is contained in Regulation III of 1895, which was modelled on the British Indian law then in force (Act VI of 1882). New and important provisions have been introduced in the Indian Company Law by Act VII of 1913 and Act XI of 1914. The present Bill is intended to bring the law here into conformity with that in British India.

2. The bill has been approved by the Council and it may be placed before the Legislative Council.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.
First Member of Council.
8-12-1915.

116. I submit herewith a 'Final Note' by the First Member of Council regarding the introduction of a Bill for amending the law relating to Joint Stock Companies in Mysore on the lines of the British Indian Companies' Act, VII of 1913, as amended by Act XI of 1914.

117. 2. I solicit His Highness's approval to place the Bill before the Legislative Council.

M. VISVESVARAYA.
16-12-1915.

Order.

118. K. R. W.

24th December 1915.

119. Secretary.

M. VISVESVARAYA.
27-12-1915.

V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER.
27-12-1915.

120. Draft to Registrar immediately.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
28-12-1915.

121. Submitted with a draft to the Residency and a copy of the Bill and Statement of objects and reasons. The copy intended for the Residency has to be attested. The D. O. will have to issue from the Dewan's Office.

S. V. S
7-1-16
N.N.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
12-1-1916.

122. For favour of Dewan's approval.

The draft D. O. letter to the Hon'ble the Resident approved by the Dewan has been issued and placed on file.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
G. SRINIVASA IYER.
18-1-1916

C. E. R.
17-1-16

No. 3715, dated 15th January 1916, to the Hon'ble Col. Sir Hugh Daly, Resident in Mysore

Forwards a copy of a Bill to amend the law relating to Trading Companies and states that the bill will be placed before the Legislative Council.

D. O. No. 482, dated 20th January 1916, from the F. A. Resident.

States that the Resident sees no *prima facie* objection to the Bill being laid before the Legislative Council.

123. Submitted.

Leave to introduce the Bill was granted by the Legislative Council on 8th January 1916 and the Bill was read in council and referred to a select committee on 8th April 1916. The report of the select committee together with the Bill and amended by them was considered in the Legislative Council on 20th March 1917 and the Bill as amended was adopted sanction

of the Government of India is required to pass the Bill into law. A Draft to the Residency is put up.

S. V. S.
27-3-1917
N. N.

124. For favour of approval. G. SRINIVASA IYER,
D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
28-3-1917.

125. Draft appproved by the 1st Member. D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
30-7-1917.

126. Issue to-day. G. SRINIVASA IYER,
30-3-1917.

No. Pol. 986, dated 31st March 1917, to the F. A. Resident.

Forwards for sanction of the Government of India two copies of the Companies Bill as adopted by the Legislative Council.

No. 4392, dated 7th June 1917, from the F. A. Resident.

Intimates the sanction of the Government of India for the Companies Bill subject to the usual reservation of power under the Article 18 of the Mysore Treaty, 1913.

Further suggests certain amendments since introduced into the Companies Act in British India.

127. Submitted with copy of the Act and the note referred to in the Residency letter. These amendments if considered desirable will have to be moved in the Legislative Council as amendments on behalf of the Government.

S. V. S.
23-6-17
N. N.

128. If approved, both the amendments will be put down in the agenda as Government amendments at the meeting after next of the Legislative Council and the bill passed. The first amendment gives power to Government to frame rules regarding the winding up of Companies, and the second reduces the existing rate of fees in respect of certain documents. The latter object can be ahcieved over by a Notification as in British India. The first is however necessary to bring the Law into comformity with that in force in British India.

G. SRINIVASA IYER,
25-6-17

Second Member.

129. I have no objection. Let the Government Advocate move them and General Secretary second.

A. R. B.
25-6-1917.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
26-6-1917.

130. Submitted.

May the file be submitted to the General Secretary for information and then sent to the Government Advocate for his information.

S. V. S.
21-7-1917.
N. N.

131. Submitted for information.

G. SRINIVASA IYER,
21-7-1917.

132. Secretary.
I shall inform Government Advocate.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
23-7-1917.

G. SRINIVASA IYER,
28-7-1917.

133. Submitted The Bill was finally passed in the Legislative Council on the 28th September 1917 together with the two amendments suggested by the Government of India. The sanction of H. H. is required to promulgate this as Law. D. F. N. and D. S. N. are put up with a copy of the Bill as finally passed.

S. V. S.
1-10-17.
N. N.

M. C. R.

134 For favour of approval.

G. SRINIVASA IYER,
2-10-1917.

Second Member.

Draft Final Note approved by the Second Member of Council.

G. S.
2-10-1917.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
3-10-17.

G. SRINIVASA IYER,
3-10-1917.

The Mysore Companies Bill.

The Mysore Companies Bill, drawn up on the lines of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, a supersession of the existing Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, and as amended by the Select Committee was considered in the Legislative Council and finally passed on the 28th September 1917. The two amendments suggested by the Government of India in conveying the consent of the Governor-General in Council to the Bill have also been incorporated.

The gracious sanction of His Highenss the Maharaja to promulgate the Bill into law is solicited.

A. R. BANERJI,
Member of Council.
2-10-1917.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the Second Member of Council on the subject of the Mysore Companies Bill for His Highness' gracious approval.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Dewan.
6-10-1917.

Order.
K. R. W.
9-10-1917.

Secretary,

M. VISVESVARAYA,
10-10-1917.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
10-10-17

M. KANTARAJ URS,
21-10-1917.

A. R. BANERJI,
21-10-1917.

G. SRINIVASA IYER,
27-10-1917.

Submitted with a draft order promulgating the Bill into law. A copy of the Bill as passed was sent to the Press on 22nd September 1917 for being set in type and proof sent.

Issue.

T. E. JEYARAMA IYER,
12-10-1917.

S. V. S.
11-10-1917.
N. N.

No. J. 1335, dated 13th October 1917, To The Compiler, Mysore Gazette.

Notifies that the Mysore Companies Regulation which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 9th October 1917, as Regulation No VIII of 1917.

Submitted. Spare copies of the Mysore Companies Regulation have been received from the Press.

Drafts forwarding the same to the First Assistant Resident and the Nizam's Government are put up as usual.

S. V. S.
1-12-1917.
N. N.

Issue.

G. SRINIVASA IYER,
1-11-1917.

Pol. 515, dated 3rd December 1917, to the First Assistant Resident in Mysore.

Forwards 9 copies of the Regulation No. J. 1952, dated 3rd December 1917, to the Secretary to Government of His Highness the Nizam, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Forwards 2 copies of the Regulation.

FILE No. 46 OF 1914-15.

Letter No. 3715—Enclosures, 2, dated 15th January 1916, to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

I enclose herewith copy of a Bill to amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations in this State. The statement of objects and reasons explains clearly the scope of the measure. **Serial No. 1.**

The introduction into Mysore of a Bill on the lines of the Indian Arbitration Act. 1899. referred to in clauses 156 and 214 of the Bill is also under contemplation.

The Bill will be placed before the Legislative Council in due course.

M. VISVESVARAYA.
Dewan.
15-1-1916

NOTIFICATION.

No. 288—L. C., dated 1st February 1916.

Under Rule 31 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following Bill, to amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations, is published for general information together with a statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,
G. SREENIVASA IYER,
Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council.

THE MYSORE COMPANIES BILL.

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THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

A BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO TRADING COMPANIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Trading Companies and otner Associations; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Mysore Companies Regulation.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of July 19th

and

(3) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "articles" means the articles of association of a company as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, including, so far as they apply to the company, the regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule annexed to the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, or in Table A in the First Schedule annexed to this Regulation.

(2) "company" means a company formed and registered under this Regulation or an existing company:

(3) "the Court" means the Court having jurisdiction under this Regulation:

(4) 'debenture" includes debenture stock:

(5) "director" includes any person occupying the position of a director by whatever name called:

(6) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district:

(7) "existing company" means a company formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or under the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895:

(7*a*) The Indian Companies Act, 1866, means Act X of 1866 as made applicable to Mysore.

(8) "Insurance company" means a company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses:

(9) "manager" includes any person occupying the position of a manager by whatever name called, and whether under a contract of service or not:

(10) "memorandum" means the memorandum of association of a company as originally framed or as altered in pursuance of the provisions of this Regulation:

(11) "officer" includes any director, manager or secretary but save in sections 239,240 and 241, does not include an auditor:

(12) "prescribed" means, as respects the provisions of this Regulation relating to the winding up of companies, prescribed by rules made by the Chief Court, and as respects the other provisions of this Regulation prescribed by the Government:

(13) 'private company" means a company which

(*i*) by its articles--

(*a*) restricts the right to transfer its shares; and

(*b*) limits the number of its members (exclusive of persons who are in the employ of the company) to fifty; and

(*c*) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the company: and

(*ii*) continues to observe such restrictions, limitations and prohibitions.

Prov ded that where two or more persons hold one or more shares in a company jointly they shall, for the purposes of this definition, be considered as a single member:

14) "prospectus" means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement or other invitation offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares or debentures of a company:

(15) "the registrar means a registrar or assistant registrar performing under this Regulation the duty of registration of companies: and

(16) "share" means share in the share capital of the company, and includes stock except when a distinction between stock and shares is expressed or implied.

Jurisdiction of the Courts.

3. (1) The Court having jurisdiction under this Regulation shall be the Chief Court:

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to such restrictions and conditions as it thinks fit, empower any District Court to exercise all or any of the jurisdiction by this Regulation conferred upon the Court, and in that case such District Court shall, as regards the jurisdiction so conferred, be the Court in respect of all companies having their registered offices in the district.

(2) For the purposes of jurisdiction to wind up companies, the expression 'registered office' means the place which has longest been the registered office of the company during the six months immediately preceding the presentation of the petition for winding up.

(3) Nothing in this section shall invalidate a proceeding by reason of its being taken in a wrong Court.

PART II.

Consituion and Incorporation.

Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.

4. (1) No company, association or partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed for the purposes of carrying on the business of banking unless it is registered as a company under this Regulation.

(2) No company, association or partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed for the purposes of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the company, association or partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a company under this Regulation.

Memorandum of Association.

Mode of forming incorporated company.

5. Any seven or more persons (or, where the company to be formed will be a private company, any two or more persons) associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association and otherwise complying with the requirements of this Regulation in respect of registration, form an incorporated company, with or without limited liability (that is to say), either—

(*i*) a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them (in this Regulation termed a company limited by shares); or

(*ii*) a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to such amount as the members may respectively thereby undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up (in this Regulation termed a company limited by guarantee); or

(*iii*) a company not having any limit on the liability of its members (in this Regulation termed an unlimited company).

Memorandum of company limited by shares.

6. In the case of a company limited by shares—

(1) the memorandum shall state—

(*i*) the name of the company with "Limited" as the last word in its name;

(*ii*) the objects of the company;

(*iii*) that the liability of the members is limited;

(*iv*) the amount of share capital with which the company proposes to be registered, and the division thereof into shares of a fixed amount:

(2) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share;

(3) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Memorandum of company limited by guarant

7. In the case of a company limited by guarantee—

(1) the memorandum shall state—

(*i*) the name of the company with "Limited" as the last word in its name;

(*ii*) the objects of the company;

(*iii*) that the liability of the members is limited;

(*iv*) that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount:

(2) if the company has a share capital—

(*i*) the memorandum shall also state the amount of share capital with which the company proposes to be registered and the division thereof into shares of a fixed amount;

(*ii*) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share;

(*iii*) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Memorandum of unlimited company.

8. In the case of an unlimited company—

(1) the memorandum shall state—

(*i*) the name of the company;

(*ii*) the objects of the company:

(2) if the company has a share capital—

(*i*) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share;

(*ii*) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Signature of memorandum.

9. The memorandum shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of at least one witness who shall attest the signature.

Restriction on alteration of memorandum.

10. A company shall not alter the conditions contained in its memorandum except in the cases and in the mode and to the extent for which express provision is made in this Regulation.

Name of company and change of name.

11. (1) A company shall not be registered by a name identical with that by which a company in existence is already registered, or so nearly resembling that name as to be calculated to deceive, except, where the company in existence is in the course of being dissolved and signifies, its consent in such manner as the registrar requires.

(2) If a company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a company in existence is previously registered, or so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, the first-mentioned company may, with the sanction of the registrar, change its name.

(3) A company shall not be registered by a name which contains any of the following words, namely,—"Maharaja" "Royal," or words expressing or implying the sanction, approval or patronage of the Government, except where the Government, signifies its consent to the use of such words as part of the name of the company by order in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to Government.

(4) Any company may, by special resolution and subject to the approval of the Government signified in writing, under the hand of one of the Secretaries to the Government, change its name.

(5) Where a company changes its name, the registrar shall enter the new name on the register in place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case. On the issue of such a certificate, the change of name shall be complete.

(6) The change of name shall not affect any rights or obligations of the company, or render defective any legal proceedings by or against the company; and any legal proceedings that might have been continued or commenced against it by its former name may be continued or commenced against it by its new name.

Alteration of memorandum.

12. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, a company may, by special resolution, alter the provisions of its memorandum with respect to the objects of the company, so far as may be required to enable it—

(*a*) to carry on its business more economically or more efficiently; or

(*b*) to attain its main purpose by new or improved means; or

(*c*) to enlarge or change the local area of its operations; or

(*d*) to carry on some business which under existing circumstances may conveniently or advantageously be combined with the business of the company; or

(*e*) to restrict or abandon any of the objects specified in the memorandum.

(2) The alteration shall not take effect until and except in so far as it is confirmed by the Court on petition.

(3) Before confirming the alteration, the Court must be satisfied—

(*a*) that sufficient notice has been given to every holder of debentures of the company, and to any persons or class of persons whose interests will, in the opinion of the Court, be affected by the alteration; and

(*b*) that, with respect to every creditor who in the opinion of the Court is entitled to object, and who signifies his objection in manner directed by the Court, either his consent to the alteration has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined or has been secured to the satisfaction of the Court:

Provided that the Court may in the case of any person or class, for special reasons, dispense with the notice required by this section.

Power of Court when confirming alteration.

13. The Court may make an order confirming the alteration either wholly or in part, and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and may make such order as to costs as it thinks proper.

Exercise of discretion by Court.

14. The Court shall, in exercising its discretion under sections 12 and 13, have regard to the rights and interests of the members of the company or of any class of them, as well as to the rights and interests of the creditors, and may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the proceedings

in order that an arrangement may be made to the satisfaction of the Court for the purchase of the interests of dissentient members; and may give such directions and make such orders as it may think expedient for facilitating or carrying into effect any such arrangement;

Provided that no part of the capital of the company may be expended in any such purchase.

Procedure on confirmation of the alteration.

15. (1) A certified copy of the order confirming the alteration, together with a printed copy of the memorandum as altered, shall, within three months from the date of the order, be filed by the company with the registrar, and he shall register the same, and shall certify the registration under his hand and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Regulation with respect to the alteration and the confirmation thereof have been complied with, and thence forth the memorandum so altered shall be the memorandum of the company.

(2) The Court may by order at any time extend the time for the filing of documents with the registrar under this section for such period as the Court thinks proper.

Effect of failure to register within three months.

16. No such alteration shall have any operation until registration thereof has been duly effected in accordance with the provisions of section 15, and if such registration is not effected within three months next after the date of the order of the Court confirming the alteration or within such further time as may be allowed by the Court in accordance with the provisions of section 15, such alteration and order and all proceedings connected therewith shall, at the expiration of such period of three months or such further time, as the case may be, become absolutely null and void:

Provided that the Court may, on sufficient cause shown, revive the order on application made within a further period of one month.

Articles of Association.

Registration of articles.

17. (1) There may, in the case of a company limited by shares, and there shall, in th case of a company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be registered with the memorandum, articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum and prescribing regulations for the company:

(2) Articles of association may adopt all or any of the regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule.

(3) In the case of an unlimited company or a company limited by guarantee, the articles, if the company has a share capital, shall state the amount of share capital with which the company purposes to be registered.

(4) In the case of an unlimited company or a company limited by guarantee, if the company has not a share capital, the articles shall state the number of members with which the company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the registrar to determine the fees payable on registration.

Application of Table A.

18. In the case of a company limited by shares and registered after the commencement of this Regulation, if articles are not registered, or, if articles are registered, in so far as the articles do not exclude or modify the regulations in Table A in the First Schedule, those regulations shall so far as applicable be the regulations of the company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were contained in duly registered articles.

Form and signature of articles.

19. Articles shall—

(*a*) be printed;

(*b*) be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively; and

(*c*) be signed by each subscriber of the memorandum of association in the presence of at least one witness who must attest the signature.

Alteration of articles by special resolution.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and to the conditions contained in its memorandum, a company may by special resolution alter or add to its articles; and any alteration or addition so made shall be as valid as if originally contained in the articles, and be subject in like manner to alteration by special resolution.

General Provisions.

Effect of memorandum and articles.

21. (1) The memorandum and articles shall, when registered, bind the company and the members thereof to the same extent as if they respectively had been signed by each member and contained a covenant on the part of each member, his heirs, and legal representatives, to observe all the provisions of the memorandum and of the articles, subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

(2) All money payable by any member to the company under the memorandum or articles shall be a debt due from him to the company.

Registration of memorandum and articles.

22. The memorandum and the articles (if any shall be filed with the registrar who shall retain and register them.

Effect of registration.

23. (1) On the registration of the memorandum of a company, the registrar shall certify under his hand that the company is incorporated, and in the case of a limited company that the company is limited.

(2) From the date of incorporation mentioned in the certificate of incorporation, the subscribers of the memorandum, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the company, shall be a body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated company and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up as is mentioned in this Regulation.

Conclusiveness of certificate of incorporation

24. (1) A certificate of incorporation given by the registrar in respect of any association shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Regulation in respect of registration and of matters precedent and incidental thereto have been complied with and that the association is a company authorised to be registered and duly registered under this Regulation.

(2) A declaration by an advocate, entitled to appear before the Chief Court who is engaged in the formation of a company, or by a person named in the articles as a director, manager or secretary of the company, of compliance with all or any of the said requirements shall be filed with the registrar, and the registrar may accept such a declaration as sufficient, evidence of compliance.

Copies of memorandum and articles to be given to members.

25. (1) Every company shall send to every member, at his request and on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the company may prescribe a copy of the memorandum and of the articles (if any).

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Associations not for Profit.

Power to dispense with "Limited" in name of charitable and other companies.

26. (1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Government that an association capable of being formed as a limited company has been or is about to be formed for promoting commerce, art, science, charity, or any other useful object, and applies or intends to apply its profits (if any) or other income in promoting its objects, and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members, the Government may, by license under the hand of one of its Secretaries, direct that the association be registered as a company with limited liability, without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name, and the association may be registered accordingly.

(2) A license by the Government under this section may be granted on such conditions and subject to such regulations as the Government thinks fit, and those conditions and regulations shall be binding on the association, and shall, if the Government so directs, be inserted in the memorandum and articles, or in one of those documents.

(3) The association shall on registration enjoy all the privileges of limited companies, and be subject to all their obligations, except those of using the word "Limited" as any part of its name and of publishing its name, and of filing lists of members and directors and managers with registrar.

(4) A license under this section may at any time be revoked by the Government, and upon revocation, the registrar shall enter the word "Limited" at the end of the name of the association upon the register, and the association shall cease to enjoy the exemptions and privileges granted by this section:

Provided that, before a license is so revoked, the Government shall give to the association notice in writing of its intention, and shall afford the association an opportunity of submitting a representation in opposition to the revocation.

Companies limited by Guarantee.

Provision as to companies limited by guarantee.

27. (1) In the case of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, and registered after the commencement of this Regulation, every provision in the memorandum or articles or in any resolution of the company purporting to give any person a right to participate in the divisible profit of the company otherwise than as a member shall be void.

(2) For the purpose of the provisions of this Regulation relating to the memorandum of a company limited by guarantee and of this section, every provision in the memorandum or articles, or in any resolution, of any company limited by guarantee and registered after the commencement of this Regulation, purporting to divide the undertaking of the company into shares or interests, shall be treated as a provision for a share capital, notwithstanding that the nominal amount or number of the shares or interests is not specified thereby.

PART III.

SHARE CAPITAL, REGISTRATION OF UNLIMITED COMPANY AS LIMITED, AND UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

Distribution of Share Capital.

Nature of shares.

28. (1) The shares or other interest of any member in a company shall be moveable property, transferable in manner provided by the articles of the company.

(2) Each share in a company having a share capital shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Certificate of shares or stock.

29. A certificate, under the common seal of the company, specifying any shares or stock held by any member, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the member to the shares or stock therein specified.

Definition of "member."

30. (1) The subscribers of the memorandum of a company shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the company, and on its registration shall be entered as members in its register of members.

(2) Every other person who agrees to become a member of a company, and whose name is entered in its register of members, shall be a member of the company.

Register of members.

31. (1) Every company shall keep in one or more books a register of its members, and enter therein the following particulars:—

(*i*) the names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members, and, in the case of a company having a share capital, a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number, and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member;

(*ii*) the date at which each person was entered in the register as a member;

(iii) the date at which any person ceased to be a member.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Annual list of members and summary.

32 (1) Every company having a share capital shall once at least in every year make a list of all persons who, on the day of the first or only ordinary general meeting in the year, are members of the company, and of all persons who have ceased to be members since the date of the last return or (in the case of the first return) of the incorporation of the company.

(2) The list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the past and present members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of the existing members at the date of the return, specifying shares transferred since the date of the last return or (in the case of the first return) of the incorporation of the company by persons who are still members and persons who have ceased to be members respectively and the dates of registration of the transfers and shall contain a summary distinguishing between shares issued for cash and shares issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and specifying the following particulars:—

(*a*) the amount of the share capital of the company, and the number of the shares into which it is divided;

(*b*) the number of shares taken from the commencement of the company up to the date of the return;

(*c*) the amount called up on each share;

(*d*) the total amount of calls received;

(*e*) the total amount of calls unpaid;

(*f*) the total amount of the sums (if any) paid by way of commission in respect of any shares or debentures, or allowed by way of discount in respect of any debentures, since the date of the last return;

(*g*) the total number of shares forfeited;

(*h*) the total amount of shares or stock for which share-warrants are outstanding at the date of the return;

(*i*) the total amount of share-warrants issued and surrendered respectively since the date of the last return;

(*k*) the number of shares or amount of stock comprised in each share-warrant;

(*l*) the names and addressess of the persons who at the date of the return are the directors of the company and of the persons (if any) who at the said date are the managers of the company; and

(*m*) the total amount of debt due from the company in respect of all mortgages and charges which are required to be registered with the registrar under this Regulation.

(3) The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register of members, and shall be completed within seven days after the day of the first or only ordinary general meeting in the year, and the company shall forthwith file with the registrar a copy signed by a director, manager or secretary of the company, together with the certificate from such director or by the manager or the secretary that the list and summary state the facts as they stood on the day aforesaid.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Trusts not to be entered on register.

33. No notice of any trust, expressed, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the register, or be receivable by the registrar.

Registration of transfer at request of transferor.

34. On the application of the transferor of any share or interest in a company, the company shall enter in its register of members the names of the transferee in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for the entry were made by the transferee.

Transfer by legal representative

35. A transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a company made by his legal representative shall, although the legal representative is not himself a member, be as valid as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Inspection of register of members.

36. (1) The register of members, commencing from the date of the registration of the company, shall be kept at the registered office of the company, and, except when closed under the provisions of this Regulation, shall during business hours (subject to such reasonable restrictions, as the company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be allowed for inspection) be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on payment of one rupee, or such less sum as the company may prescribe, for each inspection.

(2) Any member or other person may require a copy of the register, or of any part thereof, or of the list and summary required by this Regulation, or any part thereof, on payment of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(3) If any inspection or copy required under this section is refused, the company shall be liable for each refusal to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall be liable to the like penalty, and the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Power to close register.

37. A company may, on giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the district in which the registered office of the company is situate, close the register of members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Power of Court to rectify register.

38. (1) If—

(*a*) the name of any person is fraudulently or without sufficient cause entered in or omitted from the register of members of a company; or

(*b*) default is made or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member,

the person aggrieved, or any member of the company, or the company, may apply to the Court for rectification of the register.

(2) The Court may either refuse the application or may order rectification of the register and payment by the company of any damages sustained by any party aggrieved, and may make such order as to costs as it in its discretion thinks fit.

(3) On any application under this section the Court may decide any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to the application to have his name entered in or omitted from the register, whether the question arises between members or alleged members, or between members or alleged members on the one hand and the company on the other hand; and generally may decide any question necessary or expedient to be decided for rectification of the register.

Provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised; and an appeal from the decision on such an issue shall lie in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, on the grounds mentioned in section 100 of that Code.

Notice to registrar of rectification of register.

39. In the case of a company required by this Regulation to file a list of its members with the registrar, the Court, when making an order for rectification of the register, shall, by its order, direct notice of the rectification to be filed with the registrar.

Register to be evidence.

40. The register of members shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Regulation directed or authorised to be inserted therein.

Issue of share-warrants to bearer.

41. A company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may, with respect to any fully paid-up shares, or to stock, issue under its common seal a warrant stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares or stock therein specified, and may provide, by coupons or otherwise, for the payment of the future dividends on the shares or stock included in the warrant, in this Regulation termed a share-warrant.

Effect of share-warrant.

42. A share-warrant shall entitle the bearer thereof to the shares or stock therein specified, and the shares or stock may be transferred by delivery of the warrant.

Registration of name of bearer of share-warrant.

43. The bearer of a share-warrant shall, subject to the articles of the company, be entitled, on surrendering it for cancellation, to have his name entered as a member in the register of members; and the company shall be responsible for any loss incurred by any person by reason of the company entering in its register the name of a bearer of a share-warrant in respect of the shares or stock therein specified without the warrant being surrendered and cancelled.

Position of bearer of share-warrant.

44. The bearer of a share-warrant may, if the articles of the company so provide, be deemed to be a member of the company within the meaning of this Regulation, either to the full extent or for any purposes defined in the articles, except that he shall not be qualified in respect of the shares or stock specified in the warrant for being a director or manager of the company, in cases where such a qualification is required by the articles.

Entries in register when share-warrant issued.

45. (1) On the issue of a share-warrant the company shall strike out of its register of members the name of the member then entered therein as holding the shares or stock specified in the warrant as if he had ceased to be a member, and shall enter in the register the following particulars namely:—

(*i*) the fact of the issue of the warrant;

(*ii*) a statement of the shares or stock included in the warrant, distinguishing each share by its number; and

(*iii*) the date of the issue of the warrant.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully continues or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Surrender of share-warrant.

46. Until the warrant is surrendered, the above particulars shall be deemed to be the particulars required by this Regulation to be entered in the register of members; and, on the surrender, the date of the surrender shall be entered as if it were the date at which a person ceased to be a member.

Power of company to arrange for different amounts being paid on shares.

47. A company, if so authorised by its articles, may do any one or more of the following things, namely:—

(1) make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the shareholders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares;

(2) accept from any member who assents thereto the whole or a part of the amount remaining unpaid on any shares held by him although no part of that amount has been called up;

(3) pay dividend in proportion to the amount paid up on each share where a larger amount is paid up on some shares than on others.

Power of company limited by shares to alter its share capital.

48. A company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may alter the conditions of its memorandum as follows (that is to say) it may—

(*a*) increase its share capital by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient;

(*b*) consolidate and divide all are any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

(*c*) convert all or any of its paid-up shares into stock aud re-convert that stock into paid-up shares of any denomination;

(*d*) sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum, so, however, that in the sub-division the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any, unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived;

(*e*) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution in that behalf, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

(2) The powers conferred by this section with respect to sub-division of shares must be exercised by special resolution.

(3) Where any alteration has been made under this section in the memorandum of a company, every copy of the memorandum issued after the date of the alteration shall be in accordance with the alteration.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of sub-section (3), it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(5) A cancellation of shares in pursuance of this section shall not be deemed to be a reduction of share capital within the meaning of this Regulation.

Notice to Registrar of consolidation of share capital, conversion of share into stock, etc.

49. (1) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file notice with the registrar of the same, specifying the share consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Effect of conversion of shares into stock.

50. Where a company having a share capital has converted any of its shares into stock, and filed notice of the conversion with the registrar, all the provisions of this Regulation which are applicable to *shares only* shall cease as to so much of the share capital as is converted into stock, and the register of members of the company, and the list of members to be filed with the registrar, shall show the amount of stock held by each member instead of the amount of shares and the particulars relating to shares hereinbefore required by this Regulation.

Notice of increase of share capital or of members.

51. (1) Where a company having a share capital, whether its shares have or have not been converted into stock, has increased its share capital beyond the registered capital, and where a company not having a share capital has increased the number of its members beyond the registered number, it shall file with the registrar, in the case of an increase of share capital, within fifteen days after the passing, or in the case of a special resolution, the confirmation, of the resolution authorising the increase, and in the case of an increase of members within fifteen days after the increase was resolved on or took place, notice of the increase of capital or members, and the registrar shall record the increase.

(2) If a company makes a default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Reorganization of share capital.

52. (1) A company limited by shares may, by special resolution confirmed by an order of the Court, modify the conditions contained in its memorandum so as to reorganize its share capital, whether by the consolidation of shares of different classes or by the division of its shares into shares of different classes:

Provided that no preference or special privilege attached to or belonging to any class of shares shall be interfered with except by resolution passed by a majority in number of the shareholders of that class holding three-fourths of the share capital of that class and confirmed at a meeting of shareholders of that class in the same manner as a special resolution of the company is required to be confirmed, and every resolution so passed shall bind all shareholders of the class.

(2) Where an order is made under this section, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the registrar within twenty-one days after the making of the order or within such further time as the Court may allow, and the resolution shall not take effect until such a copy has been so filed.

Reduction of Share Capital.

Reduction of share capital.

53. (1) No company limited by shares shall have power to buy its own shares unless the consequent reduction of capital is effected and sanctioned in manner hereinafter provided.

(2) Subject to confirmation by the Court, a company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may by special resolution reduce its share capital in any way, and in particular (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power) may—

(*a*) extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of share capital not paid up; or

(*b*) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, cancel any paid-up share capital which is lost or unrepresented by available assets; or

(*c*) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, pay off any paid-up share capital which is in excess of the wants of the company;

and may, if and so far as is necessary, alter its memorandum by reducing the amount of its share capital and of its shares accordingly.

(3) A special resolution under this section is in this Regulation called a resolution for reducing share capital.

Application to Court for confirming order.

54. Where a company has passed and confirmed a resolution for reducing share capital it may apply by petition to the Court for an order confirming the reduction.

Addition to name of company of "and reduced."

55. On and from the confirmation by a company of a resolution for reducing share capital, or where the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid share capital, or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, then on and from the presentation of the petition for confirming the reduction, the company shall add to its name, until such date as the Court may fix, the words "and reduced" as the last words in its name, and those words shall, until that date, be deemed to be part of the name of the company:

Provided that, where the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid share capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, the Court may, if it thinks expedient, dispense altogether with the addition of the words "and reduced."

Objection by creditors, and settlement of list of objecting creditors.

56. (1) Where the proposed reduction of share capital involves either diminution of liability in respect of unpaid share capital, or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, and in any other case if the Court so directs, every creditor of the company who at the date fixed by the Court is entitled to any debt or claim which, if that date were the commencement of the winding up of the company, would be admissible in proof against the company, shall be entitled to object to the reduction.

(2) The Court shall settle a list of creditors so entitled to object, and for that purpose shall ascertain, as far as possible without requiring an application from any creditor the names of those creditors and the nature and amount of their debts or claims, and may publish notices fixing a day or days within which creditors not entered on the list or to claim to be so entered or are to be excluded from the right of objecting to the reduction.

Power to dispense with consent of creditor on security being given for his debt.

57. Where a creditor entered on the list of creditors whose debt or claim is not discharged or determined does not consent to the reduction, the Court may, if it thinks fit, dispense with the consent of that creditor, on the company securing payment of his debt or claim by appropriating, as the Court may direct, the following amount (that is to say),—

(*i*) if the company admits the full amount of his debt or claim, or, though not admitting it is willing to provide for it, then the full amount of the debt or claim;

(*ii*) if the company does not admit or is not willing to provide for the full amount of the debt or claim, or if the amount is contingent or not ascertained, then an amount fixed by the Court after the like inquiry and adjudication as if the company were being wound up by the Court.

Order confirming reduction.

58. The Court, if satisfied, with respect to every creditor of the company who under this Regulation is entitled to object to the reduction, that either his consent to the reduction has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has been determined or has been secured, may make an order confirming the reduction on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

Registration of order and minute of reduction.

59. (1) The Registrar on production to him of an order of the Court confirming the reduction of the share capital of a company and on the filing with him of a certified copy of the order and of a minute (approved by the Court) showing, with respect to the share capital of the company as altered by the order, the amount of the share capital, the number of shares into which it is to be divided and the amount of each share, and the amount (if any) at the date of the registration deemed to be paid up on each share, shall register the order and minute.

(2) On the registration, and not before, the resolution for reducing share capital as confirmed by the order so registered shall take effect.

(3) Notice of the registration shall be published in such manner as the Court may direct.

(4) The Registrar shall certify under his hand the registration of the order and minute and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Regulation with respect to reduction of share capital have been complied with, and that the share capital of the company is such as is stated in the minute.

60. (1) The minute when registered shall be deemed to be substituted for the corresponding part of the memorandum of the company, and shall be valid and alterable as if it had been originally contained therein, and shall be embodied in every copy of the memorandum issued after its registration.

Minute to form part of memorandum.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

61. (1) A member of the company, past or present, shall not be liable in respect of any share to any call or contribution exceeding in amount the difference (if any) between the amount paid, or (as the case may be) the reduced amount, if any, which is deemed to have been paid, on the share and the amount of the share as fixed by the minute:

Liability of members in respect of reduced shares.

Provided that, if any creditor, entitled in respect of any debt or claim to object to the reduction of share capital, is by reason of his ignorance of the proceedings for reduction, or of their, nature and effect with respect to his claim entered on the list of creditors, and, after the reduction, the company is unable, within the meaning of the provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up by the Court, to pay the amount of his debt or claim, then—

(*i*) every person who was a member of the company at the date of the registration of the order for reduction and minute, shall be liable to contribute for the payment of that debt, or claim an amount not exceeding the amount which he would have been liable to contribute if the company had commenced to be wound up on the day before that registration; and

(*ii*) if the company is wound up, the Court, on the application of any such creditor and proof of his ignorance as aforesaid, may, if it thinks fit, settle accordingly a list of persons so liable to contribute, and make and enforce calls and orders on the contributories settled on the list as if they were ordinary contributories in a winding up.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the contributories among themselves.

62. If any officer of the company wilfully conceals the name of any creditor entitled to object to the reduction or wilfully misrepresents the nature or amount of the debt or claim of any creditor, or if any officer of the company abets any such concealment or misrepresentation as aforesaid, every such officer shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty on concealment of name of creditor.

63. In any case of reduction of share capital, the Court may require the company to publish as the Court directs the reasons for reduction, or such other information in regard thereto as the Court may think expedient with a view to give proper information to the public, and, if the Court thinks fit, the causes which led to the reduction.

Publication of reasons for reduction.

64. A company limited by guarantee and registered after the commencement of this Regulation may, if it has a share capital and is so authorised by its articles, increase or reduce its share capital in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which a company limited by shares may increase or reduce its share capital under the provisions of this Regulation.

Increase and reduction of share capital in case of a company limited by guarantee having a share capital.

Registration of Unlimited Company as Limited.

65. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any company registered as unlimited may register under this Regulation, as limited, or any company already registered as a limited company may re-register under this Regulation, but the registration of an unlimited company as a limited company shall not affect any debts, liabilities, obligations or contracts incurred or entered into by, to, with or on behalf of, the company before the registration, and those debts, liabilities, obligations and contracts may be enforced in manner provided by Part VIII of this Regulation in the case of a company registered in pursuance of that Part.

Registration of unlimited company as limited.

(2) On registration in pursuance of this section, the registrar shall close the former registration of the company, and may dispense with the delivery to him of copies of any documents with copies of which he was furnished on the occasion of the original registration of the company; but save as aforesaid, the registration shall take place in the same manner and shall have effect as if it were the first registration of the company under this Regulation.

66. An unlimited company having a share capital may, by its resolution for registration as a limited company in pursuance of this Regulation do either or both of the following things, namely :—

Power of unlimited company to provide for reserve share capital on re-registration.

(*a*) increase the nominal amount of its share capital by increasing the nominal amount of each of its shares, but subject to the condition that no part of the amount by which its capital is so increased shall be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes of the company being wound up;

(*b*) provide that a specified portion of its uncalled share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes of the company being wound up.

Reserve Liability of Limited Company.

Reserve liability of limited company.

67. A limited company may by special resolution determine that any portion of its share capital which has not been already called up shall not be capable of being called up, except in the event and for the purposes of the company being wound up, and thereupon that portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes aforesaid.

Unlimited Liability of Directors.

Limited company may have directors with unlimited liability.

68. (1) In a limited company the liability of the directors or of any director may, if so provided by the memorandum, be unlimited.

(2) In a limited company in which the liability of any director is unlimited, the directors of the company (if any) and the member who proposes a person for election or appointment to the office of director shall add to that proposal a statement that the liability of the person holding that office will be unlimited and the promoters and officers of the company, or one of them, shall before the person accepts the office or acts therein, give him notice in writing that his liability will be unlimited.

(3) If any director or proposer makes default in adding such a statement, or if any promoter or officer of the company makes default in giving such a notice, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees and shall also be liable for any damage which the person so elected or appointed may sustain from the default, but the liability of the person elected or appointed shall not be affected by the default.

Special resolution of limited company making liability of directors unlimited.

69. (1) A limited company, if so authorised by its articles, may, by special resolution, alter its memorandum so as to render unlimited the liability of its directors or of any director.

(2) Upon the confirmation of any such special resolution, the provisions thereof shall be as valid as if they had been originally contained in the memorandum, and a copy thereof shall be embodied in or annexed to every copy of the memorandum issued after the confirmation of the resolution.

(3) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

PART IV.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

Office and Name.

Registered office of company.

70. (1) Every company shall have a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed.

(2) Notice in writing of the situation of the registered office, and of any change therein, shall be filed with the registrar who shall record the same.

(3) If a company carries on business without complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which it so carries on business.

Publication of name by a limited company.

71. Every limited company—

(*a*) shall paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which its business is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible and in English and Kannada characters;

(*b*) shall have its name engraven in legible characters on its seal;

(*c*) shall have its name mentioned in legible English or Kannada characters in all bill-heads and letter paper and in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of the company, and in all bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letters of credit of the company.

Penalties for non-publication of name.

72. (1) If a limited company does not paint of affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name in manner directed by this Regulation, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for not so painting or

affixing its name, and for every day during which its name is not so kept painted or affixed and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(2) If any officer of a limited company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorises the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorises the issue of any billhead, letter paper, notice, advertisement or other official publication of the company, or signs or authorises to be signed on behalf of the company any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note, endorsement, cheque or order for money or goods, or issues or authorises to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the company wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note, cheque or order for money or goods for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the company.

Publication of authorised as well as subscribed and paid-up capital.

73. (1) Where any notice, advertisement or their official publication of a company contains a statement of the amount of the authorised capital of the company, such notice, advertisement or other official publication shall also contain a statement, in an equally prominent position and in equally conspicuous characters, of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid up.

(2) Any company which makes default in complying with the requirements of this section and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Meetings and Proceedings.

Annual general meeting.

74. (1) A general meeting of every company shall be held once at the least in every year, and not more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting, and if not so held, the company and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(2) When default has been made in holding a meeting of the company in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Court may, on the application of any member of the company, call or direct the calling of a general meeting of the company.

Statutory meeting of company.

75. (1) Every company limited by shares and registered after the commencement of this Regulation shall, within a period of six months from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business, hold a general meeting of the members of the company, which shall be called the statutory meeting.

(2) The directors shall, at least ten days before the day on which the meeting is held, forward a report (in this Regulaion called " the statutory report ") to every member of the company and to every other person entitled under this Regulation to receive it.

(3) The statutory report shall be certified by not less than two directors of the company or, where there are less than two directors, by the sole director and shall state—

(*a*) the total number of shares allotted, distinguishing shares allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and stating in the case of shares partly paid up the extent to which they are so paid up, and in either case the consideration for which they have been allotted.

(*b*) the total amount of cash received by the company in respect of all the shares allotted distinguished as aforesaid.

(*c*) an abstract of the receipts of the company whether from its share capital or from debentures, and of the payments made thereout, up to a date within seven days of the date of the report, exhibiting under distinctive headings the receipts of the company from shares and debentures and other sources, the payments made thereout and particulars concerning the balance remaining in hand and an account or estimate of the preliminary expenses of the company.

(*d*) the names, addresses and descriptions of the directors, auditors (if any), managers (if any) and secretary of the company.

(*e*) the particulars of any contract, the modification of which is to be submitted to the meeting for its approval, together with the particulars of the modification or proposed modification.

(4) The statutory report shall, so far as it relates to the shares allotted by the company and to the cash received in respect of such shares and to the receipts and payments of the company on capital account, be certified as correct by the auditors (if any) of the company.

(5) The directors shall cause a copy of the statutory report, certified as by this section required to be filed with the registrar forthwith, after the sending thereof to the members of the company.

(6) Every director of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits a default in complying with the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (5) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(7) The directors shall cause a list showing the names, descriptions and addresses of the members of the company, and the number of shares held by them respectively, to be produced at the commencement of the meeting, and to remain open and accessible to any member of the company during the continuance of the meeting.

(8) The members of the company present at the meeting shall be at liberty to discuss any matters relating to the formation of the company, or arising out of the statutory report, whether previous notice has been given or not, but no resolution of which notice has not been given in accordance with the articles may be passed.

(9) The meeting may adjourn from time to time, and at any adjourned meeting any resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with the articles, either before or subsequently to the former meeting, may be passed, and the adjourned meeting shall have the same powers as an original meeting.

(10) If a petition is presented to the Court in manner provided by Part V for winding up the company on the ground of default in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting, the Court may, instead of directing that the company be wound up, give directions for the statutory report to be filed or a meeting to be held or make such other order as may be just.

(11) The provisions of this section as to the forwarding and filing of the statutory report shall not apply in the case of a private company.

Calling of extraordinary general meeting on requisition.

76. (1) Notwitstanding anything in the articles, the directors of a company which has a share capital shall, on the requisition of the holders of not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital of the company upon which all calls or other sums then due have been paid, forthwith proceed to call an extraordinary general meeting of the company.

(2) The requisition must state the objects of the meeting, and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the company, and may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by one or more requisitionists.

(3) If the directors do not proceed within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition being so deposited to cause a meeting to be called, the requisitionists, or a majority of them in value, may themselves call the meeting but in either case any meeting so called shall be held within three months from the date of the deposit of the requisition.

(4) If at any such meeting a resolution requiring confirmation at another meeting is passed, the directors shall forthwith call a further extraodinary general meeting for the purpose of considering the resolution and, if thought fit, of confirming it as a special resolution, and, if the directors do not call the meeting within seven days from the date of the passing of the first resolution, the requisionists, or a majority of them in value, may themselves call the meeting.

(5) Any meeting called under this section by the requisitionists shall be called in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings are to be called by directors.

Provision as to meetings and votes.

77. In default of, and subject to, any regulations in the articles,—

(*i*) a meeting of a company may be called by fourteen days' notice in writing, served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by Table A in the First Schedule;

(*ii*) five members may call a meeting;

(*iii*) any person elected by the members present at a meeting may be chairman thereof; and

(*iv*) every member shall have one vote.

Representation of companies at meetings of other companies of which they are members.

78. A company which is a member of another company may, by resolution of the directors, authorise any of its officials or any other person to act as its representative at any meeting of that other company and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the company which he represents as if he were an individual shareholder of that other company.

Extraordinary and special resolutions.

79. (1) A resolution shall be an extraordinary resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy (where proxies are allowed) at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as an extraordinary resolution has been duly given.

(2) A resolution shall be a special resolution when it has been—

(*a*) passed in manner required for the passing of an extraordinary resolution; and

(*b*) confirmed by a majority of such members entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy (where proxies are allowed) at a subsequent general meeting, of which notice has been duly given, and held after an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month, from the date of the first meeting.

(3) At any meeting at which an extraordinary resolution is submitted to be passed or a special resolution is submitted to be passed or confirmed, a declaration of the chairman on

a show of hands that the resolution is carried shall, unless a poll is demanded, be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

(4) At any meeting at which an extraordinary resolution is submitted to be passed or a special resolution is submitted to be passed or confirmed, a poll may be demanded by three persons for the time being entitled according to the articles to vote, unless the articles of the company require a demand by such number of such persons, not in any case exceeding five, as may be specified in the articles.

(5) In a case where, if a poll is demanded, it may, in accordance with the articles, be taken in such manner as the chairman may direct, it may, if the chairman so directs, be taken at the meeting at which it is demanded.

(6) When a poll is demanded in accordance with this section, in computing the majority on the poll, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the articles of the company.

(7) For the purposes of this section notice of a meeting shall be deemed to be duly given and the meeting to be duly held when the notice is given and the meeting held in manner provided by the articles.

Registration and copies of special and extraodinary resolutions.

80. (1) A copy of every special and extraordinary resolution shall, within fifteen days, from the confirmation of the special resolution or from the passing of the extraordinary resolution, as the case may be, be printed or typewritten and filed with the registrar who shall record the same.

(2) Where articles have been registered, a copy of every special resolution for the time being in force shall be embodied in or annexed to every copy of the articles issued after the date of the resolution.

(3) Where articles have not been registered, a copy of every special resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member, at his request, on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the company may direct.

(4) If a company makes default in so filing with the registrar a copy of a special or extraordiary resolution, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(5) If a company makes default in embodying in or annexing to a copy of its articles or in forwarding in print to a member, when required by this section, a copy of a special resolution, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made.

(6) Every officer of a company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits any default by the company in complying with the requirements of this section shall be liable to the like penalty as is imposed by this section on the company for that default.

Minutes of proceedings of meetings and directors.

81. (1) Every company shall cause minutes of all proceedings of general meetings and of its directors to be entered in books kept for that purpose.

(2) Any such minute, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were had, or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting shall be evidence of the proceedings.

(3) Until the contrary is proved, every general meeting of the company or meeting of directors in respect of the proceedings whereof minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly called and held, and all proceedings had thereat to have been duly had, and all appointments of directors or liquidators shall be deemed to be valid.

Directors.

Directors obligatory.

82. (1) Every company registered after the commencement of this Regulation shall have at least two directors.

(2) This section shall not apply to a private company.

Appointment of directors.

83. In default of and subject to any regulations in the articles of a company other than a private company—

(*i*) the subscribers of the memorandum shall be deemed to be the directors of the company until the first directors shall have been appointed;

(*ii*) the directors of the company shall be appointed by the members in general meeting; and

(*iii*) any casual vacancy occurring among the directors may be filled up by the directors, but the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last appointed a director.

Restrictions on appointment or advertisement of director.

84. (1) A person shall not be capable of being appointed director of a company by the articles, and shall not be named as a director or proposed director of a company in any prospectus issued by or on behalf of the company or in relation to any intended company or in any statement in lieu of prospectus filed by or on behalf on a company, unless before the

registration of the articles or the publication of the prospectus, or the filing of the statement in lieu of prospectus, as the case may be, he has, by himself or by his agent authorised in writing—

(*i*) signed and filed with the registrar, a consent in writing to act as such director : and

(*ii*) save in case of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, either signed the memorandum for number of a shares not less than his qualification (if any), or signed and filed with the registrar a contract in writing to take from the company and pay for his qualification shares (if any).

(2) On the application for registration of the memorandum and articles of a company, the applicant shall file with the registrar. a list of the persons who have consented to be directors of the company, and, if this list contains the name of any person who has not so consented, the applicant shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(3) This section shall not apply to a private company nor to prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company after the expiration of one year from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business.

Qualification of director.

85. (1) Without prejudice to the restrictions imposed by Section 84, it shall be the duty of every director who is by the articles required to hold a specified share qualification, and who is not already qualified, to obtain his qualification within two months after his appointment, or such shorter time as may be fixed by the articles.

(2) The office of director of a company shall be vacated if the director does not within two months from the date of his appointment, or within such shorter time as may be fixed by the articles, obtain his qualification, or if after the expiration of such period or shorter time, he ceases at any time to hold his qualification; and a person vacating office under this section shall be incapable of being reappointed director of the company until he has obtained his qualification.

(3) If, after the expiration of the said period or shorter time, any unqualified person acts as a director of the company, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day between the expiration of the said period or shorter time and the last day on which it is proved that he acted as a director.

Validity of acts of directors.

86. The acts of a director shall be valid notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in his appointment or qualification; provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by a director after the appointment of such director has been shown to be invalid.

List of directors to be sent to registrar.

87. (1) Every company shall keep at its registered office, a register containing the names and the addresses and occupations of its directors, and file with the registrar, a copy thereof, and from time to time file with the registrar notice of any change among its directors or managers.,

(2) If default is made in complying with this section, the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues ; and every officer of the company, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Contracts.

Form of contract.

88. (1) Contracts on behalf of a company may be made as follows (that is to say):—

(*i*) any contract which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the company in writing signed by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged ;

(*ii*) any contract which, if made between private persons, who by law be valied although made by parol only, and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the company by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged.

(2) All contracts made according to this section shall be effectual in law, and shall bind the company and its successors and all other parties thereto, their heirs, or legal representatives, as the case may be.

Bills of exchange and promissory notes.

89. A bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note shall be deemed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed on behalf of a company if made, drawn, accepted or endorsed in the name of, or by or on behalf or on account of, the company by any person acting under its authority, express or implied.

Execution of deeds abroad.

90. A company may, by writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in Mysore; and every deed signed by such attorney, on behalf of the company, and under his

seal, where sealing is required, shall bind the company, and have the same effect as if it were under its common seal.

Power for company to have official seal for use abroad.

91. (1) A company whose objects require or comprise the transaction of business beyond the limits of Mysore, may, if authorised by its articles, have for use in any territory, district or place not situate in Mysore, an official seal, which shall be a facsimile of the common seal of the company, with the addition on its face of the name of every territory, district or place where it is to be used.

(2) A company having such an official seal may, by writing under its common seal, authorise any person appointed for the purpose in any territory, district or place not situate in Mysore to affix the same to any deed or other document to which the company is party in that territory, district or place.

(3) The authority of any such agent shall, as between the company and any person dealing with the agent, continue during the period (if any) mentioned in the instrument conferring the authority, of if no period is there mentioned, then until notice of the revocation or determination of the agent's authority has been given to the person dealing with him.

(4) The person affixing any such official seal shall, by writing under his hand, on the deed or other document to which the seal is affixed, certify the date and place of affixing the same.

(5) A deed or other document to which an official seal is duly affixed shall bind the company as if it had been sealed with the common seal of the company.

Disclosure of interest by director.

92. (1) Every director who is directly or indirectly concerned or interested in any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the company shall disclose the nature of his interest at the meeting of the directors at which the contract or arrangement is determined on, if his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the directors after the acquisition of his interest or the making of the contract or arrangement:

Provided that a general notice that a director is a member of any specified firm or company, and is to be regarded as interested in any subsequent transaction with such firm or company, shall as regards any such transaction be sufficient disclosure within the meaning of this sub-section and after such general notice, it shall not be necessary to give any special notice relating to any particular transaction with such firm or company.

(2) Every director who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Prohibition of voting by interested director.

93. (1) No director shall, as a director, vote on any contract or arrangement in which he is either directly or indirectly concered or interested; and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Provided that the directors or any of them may vote on any contract of indemnity against any loss which they or any one or more of them may suffer by reason of becoming or being sureties or surety for the company.

(2) Every director who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Disclosure to members in cases of contract appointing a manager.

94. (1) Where a company enters into a contract for the appointment of a manager of the company in which contract any director of the company is directly or indirectly concerned or interested, or varies any such existing contract, the company shall send an abstract of the terms of such contract or variation, as the case may be, together with a memorandum clearly indicating the nature of the interest of the director in such contract, or in such variation, to every member; and the contract shall be open to the inspection of any member at the registered office of the company.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of sub-section (1), it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Contracts by agents of company in which company is undisclosed principal.

95. (1) Every manager or other agent of a company other than a private company who enters into a contract for or on behalf of the company, in which contract, the company is an undisclosed principal, shall, at the time of entering into the contract, make a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract, and specify therein the person with whom it has been made.

(2) Every such manager or other agent shall forthwith deliver the memorandum aforesaid to the company, and such memorandum shall be filed in the office of the company and laid before the directors at the next directors' meeting.

(3) If any such manager or other agent makes default in complying with the requirements of this section —

(*a*) the contract shall, at the option of the company, be void as against the company; and

(*b*) such manager or other agent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Prospectus

96. (1) Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company or in relation to any intended company shall be dated and that date shall, unless the contrary be proved, be taken as the date of publication of the prospectus.

Filling of prospectus.

(2) A copy of every such prospectus, signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the company, or by his agent authorised in writing, shall be filed for registration with the registrar on or before the date of its publication, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been so filed for registration.

(3) The registrar shall not register any prospectus unless it is dated, and the copy thereof signed, in manner required by this section.

(4) Every prospectus shall state on the face of it that a copy has been filed for registration as required by this section.

(5) If a prospectus is issued without a copy thereof being so filed, the company, and every person who is knowingly a party to the issue of the prospectus, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day from the date of the issue of the prospectus until a copy thereof is so filed.

97. (1) Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company, or by or on behalf of any person who is or has been engaged or interested in the formation of the company, shall state—

Specific requirement as to particulars of prospectus.

(*a*) the contents of the memorandum, with the names, descriptions and addresses of the signatories and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively; and the number of founders or management or deferred shares (if any) and the nature and extent of the interest of the holders in the property and profits of the company; and

(*b*) the number of shares (if any) fixed by the articles as the qualification of a director, and any provision in the articles as to the remuneration of the directors; and

(*c*) the names, descriptions and addresses of the directors or proposed directors and of the managers or proposed managers (if any); and

(*d*) the minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment, and the amount payable on application and allotment on each share; and in the case of a second or subsequent offer of shares, the amount offered for subscription on each previous allotment made within the two preceding years, and the amount actually allotted, and the amount (if any) paid on the shares so allotted; and

(*e*) the number and amount of shares and debentures which within the two preceeding years have been issued, or agreed to be issued, as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and in the latter case, the extent to which they are so paid up, and in either case, the consideration for which those shares or debentures have been issued or agreed to be issued; and

(*f*) the names and addresses of the vendors of any property purchased or acquired by the company, or proposed so to be purchased or acquired, which is to be paid for wholly or partly out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus, or the purchase or acquisition of which has not been completed at the date of issue of the prospectus, and the amount payable in cash, shares or debentures to the vendor, and where there is more than one separate vendor or the company is a sub-purchaser, the amount so payable to each vendor: Provided that where the vendors or any of them are a firm, the members of the firm shall not be treated as separate vendors; and

(*g*) the amount (if any) paid or payable as purchase-money in cash, shares or debentures for any such property as aforesaid, specifying the amount (if any) payable for good will; and

(*h*) the amount (if any) paid within the two preceding years or payable, as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares in, or debentures of, the company, or the rate of any such commission: Provided that it shall not be necessary to state the commission payable to sub-underwriters; and

(*i*) the amount or estimated amount of preliminary expenses; and

(*j*) the amount paid within the two preceding years or intended to be paid to any promoter, and the consideration for any such payment: and

(*k*) the dates of, and parties to, every material contract and a reasonable time and place at which any material contract or a copy thereof may be inspected: provided that this requirement shall not apply to a contract entered into in the ordinary course of the business carried on or intended to be carried on by the company or to any contract entered into more than two years before the date of issue of the prospectus; and

(*l*) the names and addresses of the auditors (if any) of the company; and

(*m*) full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest (if any) of every director in the promotion of, or in the property proposed to be acquired by, the com-

pany, or, where the interest of such a director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm, with a statment of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or to the firm in cash or shares or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as, a director, or otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the company; and

(*n*) where the company is a company having shares of more than one class, the right of voting at meetings of the company conferred by the several classes of shares respectively.

(2) Where any such prospectus as is mentioned in this section is published as a newspaper advertisement, it shall not be necessary in the advertisement to specify the contents of the memorandum, or the signatories thereto, and the number of shares subscribed for by them.

(3) This section shall not apply to a circular or notice inviting existing members or debenture holders of a company to subscribe either for shares or for debentures of the company, whether with or without the right to renounce in favour of other persons.

(4) The requirements of this section as to the memorandum and the qualification, remuneration and interest of directors, the names, descriptions and addresses of directors or proposed directors, and of managers or proposed managers, and the amount of estimated amount of priliminary expenses shall not apply in the case of a prospectus issued more than one year after the date at which the company is entitled to commence business.

(5) Nothing in this section shall limit or diminish any liability which any person may incur under the general law or this Regulation apart from this section.

Meaning of "vendor" in Section 93.

98. For the purposes of Section 93 every person shall be deemed to be a vendor who has entered into any contract, absolute or conditional, for the sale or purchase, or for any option of purchase, of any property to be acquired by the company, in any case where—

(*a*) the purchase-money is not fully paid at the date of issue of the prospectus; or

(*b*) the purchase-money is to be paid or satisfied wholly or in part out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus; or

(*c*) the contract depends for its validity or fulfilment on the result of that issue.

Application of Section 93 to the case of property taken on lease.

99. Where any of the property to be acquired by the company is to be taken on lease, Section 93 shall apply as if the expression "vendor" included the lessor, and the expression "purchase-money" included the consideration for the lease, and the expression "sub-purchaser" included a sub-lessee.

Invalidity of certain conditions as to waiver or notice.

100. Any conditions requiring or binding any applicant for shares or debentures to waive compliance with any requirements of Section 93, or purporting to affect him with notice of any contract, document or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, sahall be void.

Saving in certain cases of non-compliance with Section 93.

101 In the event of non-compliance with any of the requirements of Section 93 a director or other person responsible for the prospectus shall not incur any liability by reason of the non-compliance, if he proves that—

(*a*) as regards any matter not disclosed, he was not cognisant thereof; or

(*b*) the non-compliance arose from an honest mistake of fact on his part:

Provided that, in the event of non-compliance with the requirements contained in clause (*m*) of sub-section (1) of Section 93, no such director or other person shall incur any liability in respect of the non-compliance unless it be proved that he had knowledge of the matters **not disclosed.**

Obligations of companies where no propectus is issued.

102. (1) A company which does not issue a prospectus on or with reference to its formation shall not allot any of its shares or debentures unless before the first allotment of either shares or debentures there has been filed with the registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus signed by every person who is named therein as a director or a proposed director of the company or by his agent authorised in writing, in the form and containing the particulars set out in the Second Schedule.

(2) This section shall not apply to a private company or to a company which has allotted any shares or debentures before the commencement of this regulation or, in so far as it relates to the allotment of shares, to a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

Restriction on alteration of terms mentioned in prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus.

103. A company shall not, at any time, vary the terms of a contract referred to in the prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus, except subject to the approval of the company in general meeting.

Liability for statements in prospectus.

104. (1) Where a prospectus invites persons to subscribe for shares in or debentures of a company, every person who is a director of the company at the time of the issue of the prospectus, and every person who has authorised the naming of himself and is named in

the prospectus as a director or as having agreed to become a director either immediately or after an interval of time, and every promoter of the company, and every person who has authorised the issue of the prospectus, shall be liable to pay compensation to all persons who subscribe for any shares or debentures on the faith of the prospectus for all loss or damage they may have sustained by reason of any misleading or untrue statement therein, or in any report or memorandum appearing on the face thereof, or by reference incorporated therein or issued therewith, unless it is proved—

(*a*) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement not purporting to be made on the authority of an expert or of a public official document or state ment that he had reasonable ground to believe and did up to the time of the allotment of the shares or debentures, as the case may be, believe that the statement fairly represented the facts or was true;

(*b*) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement purporting to be a statement by or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a report or valuation of an expert, that it fairly represented the statement, or was a correct and fair copy of or extract from the report or valuation: Provided that the director, person named as director, promoter or person who authorised the issue of the prospectus shall be liable to pay compensation as aforesaid if it is proved that he had no reasonable ground to believe that the person making the statement, report or valuation was competent to make it; and

(*c*) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement purporting to be a statement made by an official person or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a public official document, that it was a correct and fair representation of the statement or copy of or extract from the document:

or unless it is proved—

(*i*) that having consented to become a director of the company, he withdrew his consent before the issue of the prospectus, and that it was issued without his authority or consent; or

(*ii*) that the prospectus was issued without his knowledge or consent, and that on becoming aware of its issue, he forthwith gave a reasonable public notice that it was issued without his knowledge or consent; or

(*iii*) that after the issue of the prospectus and before allotment thereunder, he, on becoming aware of any misleading or untrue statement therein, withdrew his consent thereto, and gave reasonable public notice of the withdrawal and of the reasons therefor.

(2) Where a company existing at the commencement of this Regulation has issued shares or debentures, and for the purpose of obtaining further capital by subscriptions for shares or debentures issues a prospectus, a director shall not be liable in respect of any statement therein, unless he has authorised the issue of the prospectus, or has adopted or ratified it.

(3) Where the prospectus contains the name of a person as a director of the company, or as having agreed to become a director thereof, and he has not consented to become a director, or has withdrawn his consent before the issue of the prospectus, and has not authorised or consented to the issue thereof, the directors of the company, except any without whose knowledge or consent, the prospectus was issued, and any other person who authorised the issue thereof, shall be liable to indemnify the person named as aforesaid against all damages, costs and expenses to which he may be made liable by reason of his name having been inserted in the prospectus, or in defending himself against any suit or legal proceedings brought against him in respect thereof.

(4) Every person who by reason of his being a director or named as a director, or as having agreed to become a director, or of his having authorised the issue of the prospectus, becomes liable to make any payment under this section, may recover contribution, as in cases of contract, from any other person who if sued separately, whould have been liable to make the same payment, unless the person who has become so liable was, and that other person was not, guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

(*a*) the expression "promoter" means a promoter who was a party to the preparation of the prospectus, or the portion thereof containing the misleading or unture statement, but does not include any person by reason of his acting in a professional capacity for persons engaged in procuring the formation of the company;

(*b*) the expression "expert" includes engineer, valuer, accountant and any other person whose profession gives authority to a statement made by him.

Allotment.

Restriction as to allotment.

105. (1) No allotment shall be made of any share capital of a company offered to the public for subscription, unless the following conditions have been complied with, namely:—

(*a*) the amount (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment; or

(*b*) if no amount is so fixed and named, then the whole amount of the share capital so offered for subscription,

has been subscribed, and the sum payable on application for the amount so fixed and named, or for the whole amount offered for subscription, has been paid to and received in cash by the company.

(2) The amount so fixed and named and the whole amount aforesaid shall be reckoned exclusively of any amount payable otherwise than in cash, and is in this Regulation referred to as the minimum subscription.

(3) The amount payable on application on each share shall not be less than five per cent of the nominal amount of the share.

(4) If the conditions aforesaid have not been complied with on the expiration of one hundred and twenty days after the first issue of the prospectus, all money received from applicants for shares shall be forthwith repaid to them without interest, and, if any such money is not so repaid within one hundred and thirty days after the issue of the prospectus, the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to repay that money with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the expiration of the one hundred and thirtieth day: Provided that a director shall not be liable if he proves that the loss of the money was not due to any misconduct or negligence on his part.

(5) Any condition requiring or binding any applicant for shares to waive compliance with any requirement of this section shall be void.

(6) This section, except sub-section (3) thereof, shall not apply to any allotment of shares subsequent to the first allotment of shares offered to the public for subscription.

(7) In the case of the first allotment of share capital payable in cash of a company which does not issue any invitation to the public to subscribe for its shares, no allotment shall be made unless the mininum subscription (that it so say),—

(*a*) the amount (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the statement in lieu of prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment; or

(*b*) if no amount is so fixed and named, the whole amount of the share capital other than that issued or agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash;

has been subscribed and an amount not less than five per cent of the nominal amount of each share payable in cash has been paid to and received by the company.

(8) Sub-section (7) shall not apply to a private company or to a company which has allotted any shares or debentures before the commencement of this Regulation.

Effect of irregular allotment.

105. (1) An allotment made by a company to an applicant in contravention of the provisions of section 101 shall be voidable at the instance of the applicant within one month after the holding of the statutory meeting of the company and not later, and shall be so voidable notwithstanding that the company is in course of being wound up.

(2) If any director of a company knowingly contravenes or permits or authorises the contravention of any of the provisions of section 101 with respect to allotment, he shall be liable to compensate the company and the allottee respectively for any loss, damages or costs which the company or the allottee may have sustained or incurred thereby: Provided that proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall not be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment.

Restrictions on commencement of business.

107. (1) A company shall not commence any business or exercise any borrowing powers unless—

(*a*) shares held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash have been allotted to an amount not less in the whole than the minimum subscription; and

(*b*) every director of the company has paid to the company on each of the shares taken or contracted to be taken by him, and for which he is liable to pay in cash, a proportion equal to the proportion payable on application and allotment on the shares offered for public subscription or, in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, on the shares payable in cash; and

(*c*) there has been filed with the registrar a duly verified declaration by the secretary or one of the directors, in the prescribed form, that the aforesaid conditions have been complied with; and

(*d*) in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, there has been filed with the registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus.

(2) The registrar shall, on the filing of a duly verified declaration, in accordance with the provisions of this section, certify that the company is entitled to commence business, and that certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the company is so entitled:

Provided that, in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, the registrar shall not give such a certificate unless a statement in lieu of prospectus has been filed with him.

(3) Any contract made by a company before the date at which it is entitled to commence business shall be provisional only, and shall not be binding on the company until that date, and on that date, it shall become binding.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent the simultaneous offer for subscription or allotment of any shares and debentures or the receipt of any money payable on application for debentures.

(5) If any company commences business or exercises borrowing powers in contravention of this section, every person who is responsible for the contravention shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the contravention continues.

(6) Nothing in this section shall apply to a private company, or to a company registered before the commencement of this Regulation, which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares or, in so far as its provisions relate to shares, to a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

Return as to allotment.

108. (1) Whenever a company having a share capital makes any allotment of its shares, the company shall, within one month thereafter,—

(*a*) file with the registrar a return of the allotments, stating the number and nominal amount of the shares comprised in the allotment, the names, addresses and descriptions of the allottees and the amount (if any) paid or due and payable on each share; and

(*b*) in the case of shares allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash produce for the inspection and examination of the registrar a contract in writing constituting the title of the allottee to the allotment together with any contract of sale, or for services or other consideration in respect of which that allotment was made, such contracts being duly stamped, and file with the registrar, copies verified in the prescribed manner of all such contracts and a return stating the number and nominal amount of shares so allotted, the extent to which they are to be treated as paid up, and the consideration for which they have been allotted.

(2) Where such a contract as above mentioned is not reduced to writing, the company, shall, within one month after the allotment, file with the registrar, the prescribed particulars of the contract, stamped with the same stamp-duty as would have been payable if the contract had been reduced to writing, and these particulars shall be deemed to be an instrument within the meaning of the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900, and the Registrar may, as a condition of filing the particulars, require that the duty payable thereon be adjudicated under Section 31 of that Regulation.

(3) If default is made in complying with the requirements of this section, every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues:

Provided that in case of default in filing with the registrar within one month after the allotment any document required to be filed by this section, the company, or any person liable for the default, may apply to the Court for relief, and the Court, if satisfied that the omission to file the document was accidental or due to inadvertence or that on other grounds it is just and equitable to grant relief, may make an order extending the time for the filing of the document for such a period as the Court may think proper.

Commissions and Discounts.

Power to pay certain commissions and prohibition of payment of all other Commissions, discounts, etc.

109. (1) It shall be lawful for a company to pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares in the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares in the company if the payment of the commission is authorised by the articles, and the commission paid or agreed to be paid does not exceed the amount or rate so authorised, and if the amount or rate per cent of the commission paid or agreed to be paid is,—

(*a*) in the case of shares offered to the public for subscription, disclosed in the prospectus;

(*b*) in the case of shares not offered to the public for subscription, disclosed in the statement in lieu of prospectus, or in a statement in the prescribed form signed in like manner as a statement in lieu of prospectus and filed with the registrar and where a circular or notice not being a prospectus inviting subscription for the shares is issued, also disclosed in that circular or notice.

(2) Save as aforesaid, no company shall apply any of its shares or capital money either directly or indirectly in payment of any commission, discount or allowance, to any person in

consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares of the company, or procuring, or agreeing to procure, subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares in the company, whether the shares or money be so applied by being added to the purchase money of any property acquired by the company or to the contract price of any work to be executed for the company, or the money be paid out of the nominal purchase money or contract price, or otherwise.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of any company to pay such brokerage as it has heretofore been lawful for a company to pay, and a vendor to, promoter of, or other person who receives payment in money or shares from, a company shall have, and shall be deemed always to have had, power to apply any part of the money or shares so received in payment of any commission, the payment of which, if made directly by the company, would have been legal under this section.

Statement in balance sheet as to commissions and discounts.

110. Where a company has paid any sums by way of commission in respect of any shares or debentures, or allowed any sums by way of discount in respect of any debentures, the total amount so paid or allowed or so much thereof as has not been written off, shall be stated in every balance-sheet of the company until the whole amount thereof has been written off.

Payment of Interest out of Capital.

Power of company to pay interest out of capital in certain cases.

111. Where any shares of a company are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings or the provision of any plant which cannot be made profitable for a lengthened period the company may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up for the period and subject to the conditions and restrictions in this section mentioned, and may charge the same to capital as part of the cost of construction of the work or building, or the provision of plant :—

Provided that—

(1) no such payment shall be made unless the same is authorised by the articles or by special resolution;

(2) no such payment, whether authorised by the articles or by special resolution, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Government, which sanction shall be conclusive evidence, for the purposes of this section, that the shares of the company, in respect of which such sanction is given, have been issued for a purpose specified in this section;

(3) before sanctioning any such payment, the Government may, at the expense of the company, appoint a person to inquire and report to it as to the circumstances of the case, and may, before making the appointment, require the company to give security for the payment of the costs of the inquiry;

(4) the payment shall be made only for such period as may be determined by the Government; and such period shall in no case extend beyond the close of the half-year next after the half-year during which the works or buildings have been actually completed or the plant provided;

(5) the rate of interest shall in no case exceed four per cent per annum or such lower rate as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe;

(6) the payment of the interest shall not operate as a reduction of the amount paid up on the shares in respect of which it is paid;

(7) the accounts of the company shall show the share capital on which, and the rate at which, interest has been paid out of capital during the period to which the accounts relate;

(8) nothing in this section shall affect any company to which the Mysore Tramways Regulation, 1906, applies.

Certificates of shares, etc.

Limitation of time for issue of certificates.

112. (1) Every company shall, within three months after the allotment of any of its shares, debentures or debenture stock and, within three months after the registration of the transfer of any such shares, debentures or debenture stock, complete and have ready for delivery the certificates of all shares, the debentures, and the certificates of all debenture stock allotted or transferred, unless the conditions of issue of the shares, debentures or debenture stock otherwise provide.

(2) If default is made in complying with the requirements of this section, the company, and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Information as to Mortgages, charges, etc.

Certain mortgages and charges to be void if not registered.

113. Every mortgage or charge created after the commencement of this Regulation by a company and being either :—

(*a*) a mortgage or charge for the purpose of securing any issue of debentures; ro

(*b*) a mortgage or charge on uncalled share capital of the company; or

(*c*) a mortgage or charge on any immovable property wherever situate, or any interest therein; or

(*d*) a mortgage or charge on any book debts of the company; or

(*e*) a floating charge on the undertaking or property of the company;

shall, so far as any security on the company's property or undertaking is thereby conferred, be void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company, unless the prescribed particulars of the mortgage or charge together with the instrument (if any) by which the mortgage or charge is created or evidenced, or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner. are filed with the registrar for registration in manner required by this Regulation within twenty-one days after the date of its creation, but without prejudice to any contract or obligation for repayment of the money thereby secured, and when a mortgage or charge becomes void under this section, the money secured thereby shall immediately become payable:

Provided that—

(*i*) in the case of a mortgage or charge created out of Mysore, comprising solely property situate outside Mysore, twenty-one days after the date on which the instrument or copy could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in Mysore shall be substituted for twenty-one days after the date of the creation of the mortgage or charge, as the time within which the particulars and instrument or copy are to be filed with the registrar; and

(*ii*) where the mortgage or charge is created in Mysore but comprises property outside Mysore, the instrument creating or purporting to create the mortgage or charge, or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner, may be filed for registration, notwithstanding that further proceedings may be necessary to make the mortgage or charge valid or effectual according to the law of the country in which the property is situate;

(*iii*) where a negotiable instrument has been given to secure the payment of any book debts of a company, the deposit of the instrument for the purpose of securing an advance to the company shall not, for the purposes of this section, be treated as a mortgage or charge on those book bebts; and

(*iv*) the holding of debentures entitling the holder to a charge on immovable property shall not be deemed to be an interest in immovable property.

Particulars in case of series of debentures entitling holders *pari passu*.

114. Where a series of debentures containing, or giving by reference to any other instrument, any charge to the benefit of which the debenture-holders of that series are entitled *pari passu* is created by a company, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of section 109 if there are filed with the registrar within twenty-one days after the execution of the deed containing the charge or, if there is no such deed, after the execution of anv debentures of the series, the following particulars:—

(*a*) the total amount secured by the whole series; and

(*b*) the dates of the resolutions authorising the issue of the series and the date of the covering deed (if any) by which the security is created or defined; and

(*c*) a general description of the property charged; and

(*d*) the names of the trustees (if any) for the debenture-holders:

together with the deed or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner containing the charge, or if there is no such deed, one of the debentures of the series, and the registrar shall on payment of the prescribed fee, enter those particulars in the register;

Provided that, where more than one issue is made of debentures in the series, there shall be filed with the registrar for entry in the register particulars of the date and amount of each issue, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued.

Particulars in case of commission, etc., on debentures.

115. Where any commission, allowance or discount has been paid or made either directly or indirectly by the company to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any debentures of the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any such debentures, the particulars required to be filed for registration under Sections 109 and 110 shall include particulars as to the amount or rate per cent of the commission, discount or allowance so paid or made, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issed:

Provided that the deposit of any debentures as security for any debt of the company shall not for the purposes of this provision be treated as the issue of the debentures at a discount.

Register of mortgages and charges.

116. (1) The registrar shall keep, with respect to each company, a register in the prescribed form of all the mortgages and charges created by the company after the commencement of this Regulation and requiring registration under Section 109 and shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter in the register, with respect to every such mortgage or charge, the date of creation, the amount secured by it, short prrticulars of the property mortgaged or charged and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to the charge.

(2) After making the entry required by sub-section (1), the registrar shall return the instrument (if any) or the verified copy thereof, as the case may be, filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 109 or Section 110 to the person filing the same.

(3) The register kept in pursuance of this section shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of the prescribed fee, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection.

Index of mortgages and charges.

117. The registrar shall keep a chronological index, in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars, of the mortgages or charges registered with him under this Regulation.

Certificate of registration.

118. The registrar shall give a certificate under his hand of the registration of any mortgage or charge registered in pursuance of Section 109 stating the amount thereby secured, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of Sections 109 to 112 as to registration have been complied with.

Endorsement of certificate of registration on debenture or certificate of debenture stock.

119. The company shall cause a copy of every certificate of registration, given under Section 114 to be endorsed on every debenture or certificate of debenture stock which is issued by the company, and the payment of which is secured by the mortgage or charge so registered:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a company to cause a certificate of registration of any mortgage or charge so given to be endorsed on any debenture or certificate of debenture stock which has been issued by the company before the mortgage or charge was created.

Duty of company and right of interested party as regards registration.

120. (1) It shall be the duty of the company to file with the registrar, for registration, the prescribed particulars of every mortgage or charge created by the company and of the issues of debentures of a series requiring registration under Section 109, but registration of any such mortgage or charge may be effected on the application of any person interested therein.

(2) Where the registration is effected on the application of some person other than the company, that person shall be entitled to recover from the company the amount of any fees properly paid by him to the registrar on the registration.

Copy of instrument creating mortgage or charge to be kept at registered office.

121. Every company shall cause a copy of every instrument creating any mortgage or charge requiring registration under Section 109 to be kept at the registered office of the company: Provided that, in the case of a series of uniform debentures, a copy of one such debenture shall be sufficient.

Registration of appointment of receiver

122. (1) If any person obtains an order for the appointment of a receiver of the property of a company, or appoints such a receiver under any powers contained in any instrument, he shall, within fifteen days from the date of the order or of the appointment under the powers contained in the instrument file notice of the fact with the registrar, and the registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter the fact in the register of mortgages and charges.

(2) If any person makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Filing of accounts of receivers.

123. (1) Every receiver of the property of a company who has been appointed under the powers contained in any instrument, and who has taken possession, shall once in every half-year while he remains in possession, and also on ceasing to act as receiver, file with the registrar an abstract, in the prescribed form, of his receipts and payments during the period to which the abstract relates, and shall also, on ceasing to act as receiver, file with the registrar notice to that effect, and the registrar shall enter the notice in the register of mortgages and charges.

(2) Every receiver who makes default in complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Rectification of register of mortgages.

124. The Court, on being satisfied that the omission to register a mortgage or charge within the time required by Section 109 or that the omission or misstatement of any particular with respect to any such mortgage or charge, was accidental or due to inadvertence or to some other sufficient cause, or is not of a nature to prejudice the position of creditors or share-holders of the company, or that on other grounds it is just and equitable to grant relief, may, on the application of the company or any person interested, and on such terms and conditions as seem to the Court just and expedient, order that the time for registration be extended, or, as the case may be, that the omission or misstatement be rectified, and may make such order as to the costs of the application as it thinks fit.

Entry of satisfaction.

125. The registrar may, on evidence being given to his satisfaction that the debt for which any registered mortgage or charge was given has been paid or satisfied, order that a memorandum of satisfaction be entered on the register, and shall, if required, furnish the company with a copy thereof.

Penalties.

126. (1) If any company, makes default in filing with the registrar for registration the particulars—

(*a*) of any mortgage or charge created by the company; or

(*b*) of the issues of debentures of a series,

requiring registration with the registrar under the foregoing provisions of this Regulation, then, unless the registration has been effected on the application of some other person, the company, and every officer of the company or other person who is knowingly a party to the default, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, if any company makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Regulation as to the registration with the registrar of any mortgage or charge created by the company, the company, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

(3) If any person knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the delivery of any debenture or certificate of debenture stock requiring registration with the registrar under the foregoing provisions of this Regulation without a copy of the certificate of registration being endorsed upon it, he shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Company's register of mortgages.

127. (1) Every limited company shall keep a register of mortgages and enter therein all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the company, giving in each case a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of the mortgage or charge and (except in the case of security to bearer) the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled thereto.

(2) If any director, manager or other officer of the company knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the omission of any entry required to be made in pursuance of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Right to inspect copies of instrument creating mortgages and charges, and company's register of mortgages.

128. (1) The copies kept at the registered office of the company in pursuance of section 117 of instruments creating any mortgage or charge requiring registration under this Regulation with the registrar, and the register of mortgages kept in pursuance of Section 123 shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any creditor or member of the company without fee, and the register of mortgages shall also be open to the inspection of any other person on payment of such fee, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection, as the company may prescribe.

(2) If inspection of the said copies or register is refused, the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall incur the like penalty, and in addition to the above penalty, the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the copies or register.

Right to inspect the register of debenture-holders and to have copies of trust deed.

129. (1) Every register of holders of debentures of a company shall, except when closed in accordance with the articles during such period or periods (not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any year) as may be specified in the articles, be open to the inspection of the registered holder of any such debentures, and of any holder of shares in the company, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the company may in general meeting impose, so that at least two hours in each day are appointed for inspection, and every such holder may require a copy of the register or any part thereof on payment of six annas for every one hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(2) A copy of any trust-deed for securing any issue of debentures shall be forwarded to every holder of any such debentures at his request on payment in the case of a printed trust-deed of the sum of one rupee or such less sum as may be prescribed by the company, or, where the trust-deed has not been printed, on payment of six annas for every one hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(3) If inspection is refused, or a copy is refused or not forwarded, the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall incur the like penalty, and the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Debentures and Floating Charges

Perpetual debentures.

130. A condition contained in any debentures or in any deed for securing any debentures, whether issued or executed before or after the passing of this Regulation, shall not be invalid by reason only that thereby the debentures are made irredeemable or redeemable only on the happening of contingency, however remote, or on the expiration of a period, however long.

Power to re-issue redeemed debentures in certain cases.

131. (1) Where either before or after the commencement of this Regulation a company has redeemed any debentures previously issued, the company, unless the articles or the conditions of issue expressly otherwise provide or unless the debentures have been redeemed in pursuance of any obligation on the company so to do (not being an obligation enforce only by

the person to whom the redeemed debentures were issued or his assigns), shall have power and shall be deemed always to have had power, to keep the debentures alive for the purposes of re-issue, and where a company has purported to exercise such a power, the company shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to re-issue the debentures, either by re-issuing the same debentures or by issuing other debentures in their place, and upon such re-issue, the person entitled to the debentures shall have, and shall be deemed always to have had, the same rights and priorities as if the debentures had not previously been issued.

(2) Where with the object of keeping debentures alive for the purpose of re-issue, they have, either before or after the commencement of this Regulation, been transferred to a nominee of the company, a transfer from that nominee shall be deemed to be a re-issue for the purposes of this section.

(3) Where a company has, either before or after the commencement of this Regulation, deposited any of its debentures to secure advances from time to time on current account or otherwise the debentures shall not be deemed to have been redeemed by reason only of the account of the company having ceased to be in debit whilst the debentures remained so deposited.

(4) The re-issue of a debenture or the issue of another debenture in its place under the power by this section given to, or deemed to have been possessed by, a company, whether the re-issue or issue was made before or after the commencement of this Regulation shall be treated as the issue of a new debenture for the purposes of stamp duty, but it shall not be so treated for the purposes of any provision limiting the amount or number of debentures to be issued:

Provided that any person lending money on the security of a debenture re-issued under this section, which appears to be duly stamped, may give the debenture in evidence in any proceedings for enforcing his security without payment of the stamp-duty or any penalty in respect thereof, unless he had notice or, but for his negligence, might have discovered, that the debenture was not duly stamped, but in any such case the company shall be liable to pay the proper stamp-duty and penalty.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prejudice—

(*a*) the operation of any decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction pronounced or made before the commencement of this Regulation, as between the parties to the proceedings in which the decree or order was made, and any appeal from any such decree or order shall be decided as if this Regulation had not been passed; or

(*b*) any power to issue debentures in the place of any debentures paid off or otherwise satisfied or extinguished, reserved to a company by its debentures or the securities for the same.

Specific performance of contract to subscribe for debentures.

132. A contract with a company to take up and pay for any debentures of the company may be enforced by a decree for specific performance.

Payments of certain debts out of assets subject to floating charge in priority to claims under the charge.

133. (1) Where either a receiver is appointed on behalf of the holders of any debentures of a company secured by a floating charge, or possession is taken by or on behalf of those debenture-holders of any property comprised in or subject to the charge, then if the company is not at the time in course of being wound up, the debts which in every winding up are under the provisions of Part V relating to preferential payments to be paid in priority to all other debts, shall be paid forthwith out of any assets coming to the hands of the receiver or other person taking possession as aforesaid in priority to any claim for principal or interest in respect of the debentures.

(2) The periods of time mentioned in the said provisions of Part V shall be reckoned from the date of the appointment of the receiver or of possession being taken as aforesaid, as the case may be.

(3) Any payments made under this section shall be recouped, as far as may be, out of the assets of the company available for payment of general creditors.

Statements, Books and Accounts.

Company to keep proper books of account.

134. Every company shall keep proper books of account in which shall be entered full true and complete accounts of the affairs and transactions of the company.

Annual balance sheet.

135. (1) Every company shall, once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months, cause the accounts of the company to be balanced and a balance-sheet to be prepared.

(2) The balance-sheet shall be audited by the auditor of the company as hereinafter provided, and the auditor's report shall be attached thereto, or there shall be inserted at the foot thereof a reference to the report, and the report shall be read before the company in general meeting and shall be open to inspection by any member of the company.

(3) Every company other than a private company shall send a copy of such balance-sheet so audited to the registered address of every member of the company at least seven days

before the meeting at which it is to be laid before the members of the company, and shall deposit a copy at the registered office of the company for the inspection of the members of company during a period of at least seven days before the meeting.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Contents of balance sheet.

136. (1) The balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and assets and of the capital and liabilities of the company giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of those liabilities and assets and how the value of the fixed assets has been arrived at.

(2) The balance-sheet shall be in the form marked F in the third schedule or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

Authentication of balance sheet.

137. (1) Save as provided by sub-section (2), the balance-sheet shall,

(*i*) in the case of a banking company, be signed by the manager (if any) and, where there are more than three directors of the company, by at least three of those directors and, where there are not more than three directors, by all the directors;

(*ii*) in the case of any other company, be signed by two directors or, when there are less than two directors by the sole director and by the manager (if any) of the company.

(2) When the total number of directors of the company for the time being in Mysore is less than the number of directors whose signatures are required by sub-section (1), then the balance-sheet shall be signed by all the directors for the time being in Mysore, or, if there is only one director for the time being in Mysore, by such director, but in such case there shall be subjoined to the balance-sheet a statement signed by such directors or director explaining the reason for non-compliance with the provisions of sub-section (1).

(3) If any copy of a balance-sheet which has not been signed as required by this section is issued, circulated or published, the company and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Copy of balance sheet and auditor's report to be forwarded to the registrar.

138. (1) After the balance-sheet has been laid before the company at the general meeting, a copy thereof signed by the manager or secretary of the company shall be filed with the registrar at the same time as the copy of the annual list of members and summary prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 32.

(2) If the general meeting before which a balance-sheet is laid does not adopt the balance sheet, a statement of that fact and of the reasons therefor shall be annexed to the balance sheet and to the copy thereof required to be filed with the registrar.

(3) This section shall not apply to a private company.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, the company and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty as is provided by section 32 for a default in complying with the provisions of that section.

Right of member of company to copies of the balance sheet and the auditor's report.

139. Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, any member of a company shall be entitled to be furnished with copies of the balance-sheet and the auditor's report at a charge not exceeding six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof.

Statement to be published by Banking and certain other Companies.

Certain companies to publish statement in schedule.

140. (1) Every company being a limited banking company or an insurance company or a deposit, provident or benefit society shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form marked G in the Third Schedule, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

(2) A copy of the statement shall be displayed and, until the display of the next following statement, kept displayed in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the company, and in every branch office or place where the business of the company is carried on.

(3) Every member and every creditor of the company shall be entitled to a copy of the statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Investigation by the Registrar.

Power of registrar to call for information or explanation.

141. (1) Where the registrar, on perusal of any document which a company is required to submit to him under the provisions of this Regulation, is of opinion that any information or explanation is necessary in order

that such document may afford full particulars of the matter to which it purports to relate, he may, by a written order, call on the company submitting the document to furnish in writing such information or explanation within such time as he may specify in his order.

(2) On the receipt of an order under sub-section (1), it shall be the duty of all persons who are or have been officers of the company to furnish such information or explanation to the best of their power.

(3) If any such person refuses or neglects to furnish any such information or explanation, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees in receipt of each offence.

(4) On receipt of such information or explanation the registrar may annex the same to the original document submitted to him; and any additional document so annexed by the registrar, shall be subject to the like provisions as to inspection and the taking of copies as the original document is subject.

(5) If such information or explanation is not furnished within the specified time, or if after perusal of such information or explanation the registrar is of opinion that the document in question discloses an unsatisfactory state of affairs, or that it does not disclose a full and fair statement of the matters to which it purports to relate, the registrar shall report in writing the circumstances of the case to the Government.

Inspection and Audit.

Investigation of affairs of company by Inspectors.

142. The Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to investigate the affairs of any company and to report thereon in such manner as the Government may direct—

(*i*) in the case of a banking company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-fifth of the shares issued;

(*ii*) in the case of any other company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-tenth of the shares issued;

(*iii*) in the case of a company not having a share capital, on the application of not less than one-fifth in number of the persons on the company's register of members.

(*iv*) in the case of any company, on a report by the registrar under Section 141, sub-section (5).

Application for inspection to be supported by evidence.

143. An application by members of a company under section 142 shall be supported by such evidence as the Government may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for and are not actuated by malicious motive in requiring the investigation; and the Government may, before appointing an Inspector, require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry.

Inspection of books and examination of officers.

144. (1) It shall be the duty of all persons who are or have been officers of the company to produce to the Inspectors all books and documents in their custody or power relating to the company.

(2) An Inspector may examine on oath any such person in relation to its business, and may administer an oath accordingly.

(3) If any person refuses to produce any book or document which under this section it is his duty to produce, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the company, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of each offence.

Results of examination how dealt with.

145 (1) On the conclusion of the investigation, the Inspectors shall report their opinion to the Government, and a copy of the report shall be forwarded by the Government to the registered office of the company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the applicants for the investigation, be delivered to them.

(2) The report shall be written or printed, as the Government directs.

(3) All expenses of, and incidental to, the investigation shall be defrayed by the applicants unless the Government directs the same to be paid by the company, which the Government is hereby authorised to do.

Power of company to appoint Inspectors.

146. (1) A company may by special resolution appoint Inspectors to investigate its affairs.

(2) Inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and duties as Inspectors appointed by the Government, except that, instead of reporting to the Government, they shall report in such manner and to such persons as the company in general meeting may direct.

(3) All persons who are or have been officers of the company shall incur the like penalties in case of refusal to produce any book or document required to be produced to Inspectors so appointed, or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if the Inspectors had been appointed by the Government.

Report of Inspectors to be evidence.

147. A copy of the report of any Inspectors appointed under this Regulation authenticated by the seal of the company whose affairs they have investigated, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in the report.

148. (1) No person shall be appointed or act as an auditor of any company other than a private company unless he holds a certificate from the Government entitling him to act as an auditor of companies:

Qualifications and appointment of auditors.

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette declare that the members of any institution or association specified in such notification shall be entitled to be appointed and to act as auditors of companies throughout Mysore

(2) The Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules providing for the grant of certificates entitling the holders thereof to act as auditors of companies, and may by such rules provide the conditions and restrictions on and subject to which such certificate shall be granted. The holder of such a certificate shall be entitled to act as an auditor of companies throughout Mysore unless such certificate restricts or limits the exercise of the right.

(3) Every company shall at each annual general meeting appoint an auditor or auditors to hold office until the next annual general meeting.

(4) If an appointment of an auditor is not made at an annual general meeting, the Government may, on the application of any member of the company, appoint an auditor of the company for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the company for his services.

(5) The following persons: that is to say,—

(*i*) a director or officer of the company; and

(*ii*) a partner of such director or officer; and

(*iii*) in the case of a company other than a private company, any person in the employment of such director, or office,

shall not be appointed auditors of the company.

(6) A person other than a retiring auditor, shall not be capable of being appointed auditor at an annual general meeting unless notice of an intention to nominate that person to the office of auditor has been given by a member of the company to the company not less than fourteen days before such annual general meeting, and the company shall send a copy of any such notice to the retiring auditor, and shall give notice thereof to its members either by advertisement or in any other mode allowed by the articles not less than seven days before the annual general meeting:

Provided that, if after notice of the intention to nominate an auditor has been given to the company, an annual general meeting is called for a date fourteen days or less after the notice has been given, the requirements of this section as to time in respect of such a notice shall be deemed to have been satisfied, and the notice to be sent or given by the company may, instead of being sent or given within the time required by this section be sent or given at the same time as the notice of the annual general meeting.

(7) The first auditors of the company may be appointed by the directors before the statutory meeting and if so appointed shall hold office until the first annual general meeting, unless previously removed by a resolution of the members of the company in general meeting, in which case such members at that meeting may appoint auditors.

(8) The directors may fill any casual vacancy in the office of the auditor, but while any such vacancy continues, the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors if any may act.

(9) The remuneration of the auditors of a company shall be fixed by the company in general meeting, except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed before the statutory meeting, or to fill any casual vacancy, may be fixed by the directors.

149. (1) Every auditor of a company shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the company, and shall be entitled to require from the directors and officers of the company such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the auditors.

Powers and duties of auditors.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the members of the company on the accounts examined by them, and on every balance-sheet laid before the company in general meeting during their tenure of office, and the report shall state—

(*a*) whether or not they have obtained all the information and explanations they have required; and

(*b*) whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet referred to in the report is drawn up in confirmity with the law; and

(*c*) whether such balance-sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs according to the best of their information and the explanations given to them and as shown by the books of the company.

(3) In the case of a banking company, if the company has branch banks beyond the limits of Mysore, it shall be sufficient if the auditor is allowed access to such copies of and extracts from the books and accounts of any such branch as have been transmitted to the head office of the company in Mysore.

150. (1) Holders of preference shares and debentures of a company shall have the same right to receive and inspect the balance-sheets of the company and the reports of the auditors and other reports as is possessed by the holders of ordinary shares in the company.

Rights of preference share holders, etc., as to receipt and inspection of reports, etc.

(2) This section shall not apply to a private company, nor to a company registered before the commencement of this Regulation.

Carrying on business with less than the legal minimum of members.

151. If at any time the number of members of a company is reduced, in the case of a private company, below two, or in the case of any other company, below seven, and it carries on business for more than six months while the number is so reduced, every person who is a member of the company during the time that it so carries on business after those six months and is cognizant of the fact that it is carrying on business with fewer than two members or seven members, as the case may be, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the company contracted during that time, and may be sued for the same without joinder in the suit of any other member.

Liabil ty for carrying on busidess with fewer than seven or, in the case of a private company two members.

Service and Authentication of documents.

152. A document may be served on a company by leaving it at, or sending it by post to the registered office of the company.

Service of documents on company.

153. A document may be served on the registrar by sending it to him by post, or delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his office.

Service of documents on registrar.

154. A document or proceeding requiring authentication by a company may be signed by a director, secretary or other authorised officer of the company, and need not be under its common seal.

Authentication of documents.

Tables, Forms and Rules as to prescribed matters.

155. (1) The forms in the Third Schedule or forms as near there to as circumstances admit shall be used in all matters to which those forms refer.

(2) The Government may alter any of the tables and forms in the First Schedule, so that it does not increase the amount of fees payable to the registrar in the said Schedule mentioned, and may alter or add to the forms in the Third Schedule.

Application and alteration of tables and forms, and power to make rales as to prescribed matters.

(3) Any such table or form, when altered, shall be published in the official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation, but no alteration made by the Government in Table A in the First Schedule shall effect any company registered before the alteration, or repeal, as respects that company, any portion of that table.

(4) In addition to the powers herein before conferred by this section, the Government shall have power to make rules providing for all or any matters which by this Regulation are to be prescribed by its authority.

(5) Every such rule shall be published in the official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

Arbitration and Compromise.

156. (1) A company may by written agreement refer to arbitration, in accordance with the Mysore Arbitration Regulation, an existing or future difference between itself and any other company or person.

Power for companies to refer matters o arbitration.

(2) Companies, parties to the arbitration, may delegate to the arbitrator power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the companies themselves, or by their directors or other managing body.

(3) The provisions of the Mysore Arbitration Regulation, other than those restricting the application of the Regulation in respect of the subject-matter of the arbitration, shall apply to all arbitrations between companies and persons in pursuance of this Regulation.

157. (1) Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a company and its creditors or any class of them, or between the company and its members or any class of them, the Court may, on the application in a summary way of the company or of any creditor or member of the company or, in the case of a company being wound up, of the liquidator, order a meeting of the creditors or class of creditors, or of the members of the company or class of members, as the case may be, to be called, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs.

Power to compromise with creditors and members.

(2) If a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors, or class of creditors or members or class of members, as the case may be, present either in person or by proxy at the meeting agree to any compromise or arrangement, the compromise or arrangement shall, if sanctioned by the Court, be binding on all the creditors, or the class of creditors or on all members, or class of members, as the case may be, and also on the company,

(3) In this section the expression "company" means any company liable to be wound up under this Regulation.

Conversion of private company in to public company.

Conversion of private into public company.

158. (1) A private company may, subject to anything contained in its memorandum or articles, by a special resolution and by filing with the registrar a copy of such resolution and also such a statement in lieu of prospectus as the company, if a public company, would have had to file before allotting any of its shares or debentures, together with such a duly verified declaration as the company, if a public company, would have had to file before commencing business, turn itself into a public company.

(2) Upon the filing of the documents mentioned in sub-section (1), the registrar shall record the change in its books relating to the company.

PART V.

WINDING UP.

Preliminary.

Mode of winding up.

159. (1) The winding up of a company may be either—

(*i*) by the Court; or

(*ii*) voluntary; or

(*iii*) subject to the supervision of the Court.

(2) The provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up apply, unless the contrary appears, to the winding up of a company in any of these modes.

Contributories.

Liability as contributories of present and past members.

160. (1) In the event of a company being wound up, every present and past member shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be liable to contribute to the assets of the company to an amount sufficient for payment of its debts and liabilities and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, with the qualifications following (that is to say):—

(*i*) a past member shall not be liable to contribute if he has ceased to be a member for one year or upwards before the commencement of the winding up;

(*ii*) a past member shall not be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the company contracted after he ceased to be a member;

(*iii*) a past member shall not be liable to contribute unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Regulation;

(*iv*) in the case of a company limited by shares, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount (if any) unpaid on the shares in respect to which he is liable as a present or past member;

(*v*) in the case of a company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount undertaken to be contributed by him to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up;

(*vi*) nothing in this Regulation shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members on the policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the company are alone made liable in respect of the policy or contract.

(*vii*) a sum due to any member of a company in his character of a member, by way of dividends, profits or otherwise, shall not be deemed to be a debt of the company payable to that member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not a member of the company: but any such sum may be taken into

account for the purpose of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

(2) In the winding up of a company limited by guarantee which has a share capital, every member of the company shall be liable, in addition to the amount undertaken to be contributed by him to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up, to contribute to the extent of any sums unpaid on any shares held by him.

Liability of directors whose liability is unlimited.

161. In the winding up of a limited company any director whether past or present, whose liability is, in pursuance of this Regulation, unlimited, shall, in addition to his liability (if any) to contribute as an ordinary member, be liable to make a further contribution as if he were at the commencement of the winding up a member of an unlimited company:

Provided that—

(*i*) a past director shall not be liable to make such further contribution if he has ceased to hold office for a year or upwards before the commencement of the winding up;

(*ii*) a past director shall not be liable to make such further contribution in respect of any debt or liability of the company contracted after he ceased to hold office;

(*iii*) subject to the articles a director shall not be liable to make such further contribution unless the Court deems it necessary to require that contribution in order to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up.

Meaning of "contributory."

162. The term "contribute" means every person liable to contribute to assets of a company in the event of its being wound up and, in all proceedings for determining and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of the persons who are to be deemed contributories, includes any person alleged to be a contributory.

Nature of liability of contributory.

163. (1) The liability of a contributory shall create a debt accruing due from him at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the times when calls are made for enforcing the liability.

(2) No claim founded on the liability of contributory shall be cognizable by any Court of Small Causes.

Contributories in case of death of member.

164. (1) If a contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his legal representatives and his heirs shall be liable in a due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the company in discharge of his liability and shall be contributories accordingly.

(2) If the legal representatives or heirs make default in paying any money ordered to be paid by them, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of the deceased contributory, whether moveable or immoveable, or both, and of compelling payment thereout of the money due.

Contributories in case of insolvency of member.

165. If a contributory is adjudged insolvent either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories then—

(1) his assignees shall represent him for all the purposes of the windiug up and shall be contributories accordingly, and may be called on to admit to proof against the estate of the insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any money due from the insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the company; and

(2) there may be proved against the estate of the insolvent the estimated value of his liability to future calls as well as calls already made.

Winding up by Court.

Circumstances in which company may be wound up by Court.

166. A company may be wound up by the Court—

(*i*) if the company has by special resolution resolved that the company be wound up by the Court:

(*ii*) if default is made in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting:

(*iii*) if the company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for a whole year:

(*iv*) if the number of members is reduced, in the case of a private company, below two or, in the case of any other company, below seven:

(*v*) if the company is unable to pay its debts:

(*vi*) if the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

167. A company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

(*i*) if a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the company, by leaving the same at its registered office, a demand under his hand requiring the company to pay the sum so due and the company has for three weeks thereafter neglected to pay the sum, or to secure or compound for it to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor; or

(*ii*) if execution or other process issued on a decree or order of any Court in favour of a creditor of the company is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; or

(*iii*) if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the company is unable to pay its debts, and, in determining whether a company is unable to pay its debts, the Court shall take into account the contingent and prospective liabilities of the company.

Winding up may be referred to District Court.

168. Where the Chief Court makes an order for winding up a company under this Regulation, it may, if it thinks fit, direct all subsequent proceedings to be had in a District Court; and thereupon such District Court shall, for the purpose of winding up the company, be deemed to be "the Court" within the meaning of this Regulation and shall have, for the purposes of such winding up, all the jurisdiction and powers of the Chief Court.

Transfer of winding up from one District Court to another.

169. If during the progress of a winding up in a District Court it is made to appear to the Chief Court that the same could be more conveniently prosecuted in any other District Court having jurisdiction to wind up companies, the Chief Court may transfer the same to such other Court, and thereupon the winding up shall proceed in such other District Court.

Provisions as to applications for winding up.

170. An application to the Court for the winding up of a company shall be by petition presented, subject to the provisions of this section, either by the company, or by any creditor or creditors (including any contingent or prospective creditor or creditors), contributory or contributories, or by all or any of those parties, together or separately:

Provided that—

(*a*) a contributory shall not be entitled to present a petition for winding up a company unless—

(*i*) either the number of members is reduced, in the case of a private company below two, or, in the case of any other company, below seven; or

(*ii*) the shares in respect of which he is a contributory or some of them either were orginally allotted to him or have been held by him, and registered in his name, for at least six months during the eighteen months before the commencement of the winding up, or have devolved on him through the death of a former holder;

(*b*) a petition for winding up a company on the ground of default on filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting shall not be presented by any person except a shareholder, nor before the expiration of fourteen days after the last day on which the meeting ought to have been held;

(*c*) the Court shall not give a hearing to a petition for winding up a company by a contingent or prospective creditor until such security for costs has been given as the Court thinks reasonable and until a *prima facie* case for winding up has been established to the satisfaction of the Court.

Effect of winding up order.

171. An order for winding up a company shall operate in favour of all the creditors and of all the contributories of the company as if made on the joint petition of a creditor and of a contributory.

Commencement of winding up by Court.

172. A winding up of a company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the windiing up.

Court may grant injunction.

173. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of the petition for winding up a company under this Regulation, and before making an order for winding up the company, upon the application of the company or of any creditor or contributory of the company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the company, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Powers of Court on hearing petition.

174. (1) On hearing the petition the Court may dismiss it with or without costs, or adjourned the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, or make any interim order or any other order that it deems just, but

the Court shall not refuse to make a winding up order on the ground only that the assets, of the company have been mortgaged to an amount equal to or in excess of those or that the company has no assets.

(2) Where the petition is presented on the ground of default in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting, the Court may order the costs to be paid by any persons who, in the opinion of the Court, are responsible for the default.

Suits stayed on winding up order.

175. When a winding up order has been made, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the company except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Copy of winding up order to be filed with registrar

176. (1) On the making of a winding up order, it shall be the duty of the company forthwith to file with the registrar a copy of the order, and the petitioner in the winding up proceedings may so file a copy.

(2) On the filing of a copy of a winding up order, the registrar shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the company, and shall notify in the official Gazette that such an order has been made.

(3) Such order shall be deemed to be notice of discharge to the servants of the company, except when the business of the company is continued.

Power of Court to stay winding up.

177 The Court may at any time after an order for winding up, on the application of any creditor or contributory, and on proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to the winding up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the proceedings, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

178. The Court may, as to all matters relating to a winding up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence.

Official Liquidators.

Appointment of official liquidator.

179 (1) For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a company and performing such duties in reference thereto as the Court may impose, the Court may appoint a person or persons, to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators.

(2) The Court may make such an appointment provisionally at any time after the presentation of petition and before the making of an order for winding up.

(3) If more persons than one are appointed to the office of official liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act by this Regulation required or authorised to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

(4) The Court may determine whether any, and what, security is to be given by any official liquidator on his appointment.

(5) The acts of an official liquidator shall be valid notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in his appointment: Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by an official liquidator after his appointment has been shown to be invalid

(6) A receiver shall not be appointed of assets in the hands of an official liquidator.

Resignation, removal, filling up vacancies and remuneration

180. (1) Any official liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown.

(2) Any vacancy in the office of an official liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled up by the Court.

(3) There shall be paid to the official liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and if more liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Official liquidator.

181. The official liquidator shall be described by the style of the official liquidator of the particular company in respect of which he is appointed, and not by his individual name.

Custody of company's property.

182. (1) The official liquidator shall take into his custody, or under his control, all the property, effects and actionable claims to which the company is or appears to be entitled.

(2) If no official liquidator is appointed or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

Powers of official liquidator.

183. The official liquidator shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things :—

(*a*) to institute or defend any suit or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, civil or criminal, in the name and on behalf of the company ;

(*b*) to carry on the business of the company so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same ;

(*c*) to sell the immoveable and moveable property of the company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels ;

(*d*) to do all acts and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the company's seal ;

(*e*) to prove, rank and claim in the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against his estate, and to receive dividends in the insolvency, in respect of that balance, as a separate debt due from the insolvent, and rateably with the other separate creditors ;

(*f*) to draw, accept, make and indorse any bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note in the name and on behalf of the company with the same effect with respect to the liability of the company as if the bill, hundi or note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of the company in the course of its business ;

(*g*) to raise on the security of the assets of the company any money requisite ;

(*h*) to take out, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act necessary for obtaining payment of any money due from a contributory or his estate which cannot be conveniently done in the name of the company ; and in all such cases the money due shall, for the purpose of enabling the liquidator to take out the letters of administration or recover the money, be deemed to be due to the liquidator himself ;

(*i*) to do all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs of the company and distributing its assets.

Discretion of official liquidator.

184. The Court may provide by any order that the official liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an official liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Provision for legal assistance to official liquidator.

185. The official liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an advocate, or pleader entitled to appear before the Court to assist him in the performance of his duties.

Official books to be kept by liquidator in winding up.

186. The official liquidator of a company which is being wound up by the Court shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper books in which he shall cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed, and any creditor or contributory may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent inspect any such books.

Exercise and control of liquidator's powers.

187. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation the official liquidator of a company which is being wound up by the Court shall, in the administration of the assets of the company and in the distribution thereof among its creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by resolution of the creditors or contributories at any general meeting.

(2) The official liquidator may summon general meetings of the creditors or contributories for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors or contributories, by resolution, may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-tenth in value of the creditors or contributories, as the case may be.

(3) The official liquidator may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising in the winding up.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the official liquidator shall use his own discretion in the administration of the assets of the company and in the distribution thereof among the creditors.

(5) If any person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the official liquidator, that person may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order as it thinks just in the circumstances.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

Settlement of list of contributories and application of assets.

188. (1) As soon as may be after making a winding up order, the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the register of members in all cases where rectification is required in pursuance of this Regulation, and shall cause the assets of the company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities.

(2) In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right and persons who are contributories as being representatives of or liable for the debts of others.

Power to require delivery of property.

189. The Court may, at any time after making a winding up order, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories and any trustee, receiver, banker, agent, or officer of the company to pay, deliver, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to the official liquidator any money, property or documents in his hands to which the company is *prima facie* entitled.

Power to order payment of debts by contributory.

190. (1) The Court may, at any time after making a winding up order, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories to pay, in manner directed by the order, any money due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the company exclusive of any money payable by him or the estate by virtue of any call in pursuance of this Regulation.

(2) The Court in making such an order may, in the case of an unlimited company, allow to the contributory by way of set-off any money due to him or to the estate which he represents from the company on any independent dealing or contract with the company, but not any money due to him as a member of the company in respect of any dividend or profit; and may, in the case of a limited company, make to any director whose liability is unlimited or to his estate the like allowance.

Provided that, in the case of any company, whether limited or unlimited, when all the creditors are paid in full, any money due on any account whatever to a contributory from the company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call.

Power of Court to make calls.

191. (1) The Court may, at any time after making a winding up order, and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of the contributories to the extent of their liability, for payment of any money which the Court considers necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

(2) In making the call the Court may take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories may partly or wholly fail to pay the call.

Power to order payment into bank.

192. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the company to pay the same into any Bank approved by Government or any branch thereof, to the account of the official liquidator, instead of to the official liquidator, and any such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the official liquidator.

Regulation of account with Court.

193. All moneys, bills, hundis, notes and other securities paid and delivered into any Bank approved by Government or any branch thereof, in the event of a company being wound up by the Court, shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the Court.

Order on contributory conclusive evidence.

194. (1) An order made by the Court on a contributory shall (subject to any right of appeal) be conclusive evidence that the money, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid is due.

(2) All other pertinent matters stated in the order shall be taken to be truly stated as against all persons, and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Power to exclude creditors not proving in time.

195. The Court may fix a time or times within which creditors are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before those debts are proved.

Adjustment of rights of contributories.

196. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories among themselves, and distribute any surplus among the persons entitled thereto.

Power to order costs.

197. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the assets of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in the winding up in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

198. (1) When the affairs of a company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the company be dissolved from the date of the order, and the company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Dissolution of company

(2) The order shall be reported within fifteen days of the making thereof by the official liquidator to the registrar, who shall make in his books a minute of the dissolution of the company.

(3) If the official liquidator makes default in complying with the requirement of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which he is in default.

Extraordinary Powers of Court

199. (1) The Court may, after it has made a winding up order, summon before it any officer of the company or person known or suspected to have in his possession any property of the company, or supposed to be indebted to the company, or any person whom the Court deems capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, affairs or property of the company.

Power to summon persons suspected or having property of company.

(2) The Court may examine him on oath concerning the same, either by word of mouth or on written interrogatories, and may reduce his answers to writing and require him to sign them.

(3) The Court may require him to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the company; but, where he claims any lien on documents produced by him, the production shall be without prejudice to that lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding up to determine all questions relating to that lien.

(4) If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expense, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, not having a lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting, and allowed by it), the Court may cause him to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination.

200. (1) When an order has been made for winding up a company by the Court, and the official liquidator has applied to the Court stating that in his opinion a fraud has been committed by any person in the promotion or formation of the company or by any director or other officer of the company in relation to the company since its formation, the Court may, after consideration of application, direct that any person who has taken any part in the promotion or formation of the company, or has been a director, manager or other officer of the company shall attend before the Court on a day appointed by the Court for that purpose, and be publicly examined as to the promotion or formation or the conduct of the business of the company, or as to his conduct and dealings as director, manager or other officer thereof.

Power to order public examination of promoters, directors, etc.

(2) The official liquidator shall take part in the examination, and for that purpose may, if specially authorised by the Court in that behalf, employ such legal assistance as may be sanctioned by the Court.

(3) Any creditor or contributory may also take part in the examination either personally or by any person entitled to appear before the Court.

(4) The Court may put such question to the person examined as the court thinks it

(5) The person examined shall be examined on oath, and shall answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.

(6) A person ordered to be examined under this section may at his own cost employ any person entitled to appear before the Court, who shall be at liberty to put to him such questions as the Court may deem just for the purpose of enabling him to explain or qualify any answers given by him: Provided that if he is, in the opinion of the Court, exculpated from any charges made or suggested against him, the Court may allow him such costs as in its discretion it may think fit.

(7) Notes of the examination shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to or by, and signed by, the person examined, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him in civil proceedings, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor or contributory at all reasonable times.

(8) The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time.

(9) An examination under this section may, if the Court so directs, and subject to any rules in this behalf, be held before any District Judge or before any officer of the Chief Court, being an official referee, registrar or deputy registrar, and the powers of the Court under this section as to the conduct of the examination, but not as to costs, may be exercised by the person before whom the examination is held.

Power to arrest absconding contributory.

201. The Court, at any time either before or after making a winding up order on proof of probable cause for believing that a contributory is about to quit Mysore or otherwise to abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his property, for the purpose of evading payment of calls or of avoiding examination respecting the affairs of the company, may cause the contributory to be arrested and his books and papers and moveable property to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Saving of other proceedings.

202. Any powers by this Regulation conferred on the Court shall be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any existing powers of instituting proceedings against any contributory or debtor of the company, or the estate of any contributory or debtor, for the recovery of any call or other sums.

Enforcement of and Appeal from Orders.

Power to enforce orders.

203. All orders made by a Court under this Regulation may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.

204. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding up of a company shall be enforced in any place in Mysore other than that in which such Court is situate, by the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such company if the registered office of the company had been situate at such other place, and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.

205. Where any order made by one Court is to be enforced by another Court, a certified copy of the order so made shall be produced to the proper officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order having been made; and thereupon the last mentioned Court shall take the requisite steps in the matter for enforcing the order in the same manner as if it were the order of the Court enforcing the same.

Appeals from orders.

206. Re-hearings of, and appeals from, any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding up of a company by the Court may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction.

Voluntary winding up.

Circumstances in which company may be wound up voluntarily.

207. A company may be wound up voluntarily:

(1) when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the company by the articles expires, or the event (if any) occurs, on the occurrence of which the articles provide that the company is to be dissolved and the company in general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the company to be wound up voluntarily;

(2) if the company resolves by special resolution that the company be wound up voluntarily;

(3) if the company resolves by extraordinary resolution to the effect that it cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up.

Commencement of voluntary winding up.

208. A voluntary winding up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorising the winding up.

Effect of voluntary winding up on status of company.

209. When a company is wound up voluntarily, the company shall, from the commencement of the winding up, cease to carry on the business, except so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof:

Provided that the corporate state and corporate powers of the company shall, notwithstanding to the contrary in its articles, continue until it is dissolved.

Notice of resolution to wind up voluntarily

210. (1) Notice of any special resolution or extraordinary resolution for winding up a company voluntarily shall be given by the company within ten days of the passing of the same by advertisement both in English and in Kannada in the official Gazette, and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the district where the registered office of the company is situate.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to a like penalty.

Consequences of voluntarily winding up.

211. The following consequences shall ensue on the voluntary winding up of a company:—

(1) the assets of the company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu* and, subject thereto, shall, unless the articles otherwise provide, be distributed among the members according to their rights and interests in the company;

(*ii*) the company in general meeting shall appoint one or more liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the company, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to him or them;

(*iii*) on the appointment of a liquidator all the powers of the directors shall cease, except so far as the company in general meeting, or the liquidator, sanctions the continuance thereof;

(*iv*) the liquidator may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers given by this Regulation to the official liquidator in a winding up by the Court;

(*v*) the liquidator may exercise the powers of the Court under this Regulation of settling a list of contributories, and of making calls, and shall pay the debts of the company, and ajdust the rights of the contributories among themselves;

(*vi*) the list of contributories shall be *prima facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories;

(*vii*) when several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined by the company at the time of their appointment, or in default of such determination by any number not less than two;

(*viii*) if from any cause whatever there is no liquidator acting, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a liquidator; and

(*ix*) the Court may, on cause shown, remove a liquidator, and appoint another liquidator.

Notice by liquidator of his appointment.

212. (1) The liquidator in a voluntary winding up shall, within twenty-one days after his appointment, file with the registrar a notice of his appointment in the form prescribed.

(2) If the liquidator fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Rights of creditors in a voluntary winding up.

213. (1) Every liquidator appointed by a company in a voluntary winding up shall, within seven days from his appointment, send notice by post to all persons who appear to him to be creditors of the company that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held on a date, not being less than twenty-one days nor more than one month after his appointment, and at a place and hour, to be specified in the notice, and shall also advertise notice of the meeting once in the official Gazette and once at least in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the district where the registered office, or principal place of business of the company was situate.

(2) At the meeting to be held in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this section the creditors shall determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as liquidator in the place of, or jointly with, the liquidator appointed by the company, and, if the creditors so resolve, an application may be made accordingly to the Court at any time not later than fourteen days after the date of the meeting, by any creditor appointed for the purpose at the meeting:

Provided that the Court may, by order at any time, extend the time for making an application under this sub-section for such period as the Court thinks proper.

(3) On any such application the Court may make an order either for the removal of the liquidator appointed by the company and for the appointment of some other person as liquidator or for the appointment of some other person to act as liquidator jointly with the liquidator appointed by the company, or such other order as, having regard to the interests of the creditors and contributories of the company, may seem just.

(4) The Court shall make such order as to the costs of the application as it may think fit, and, if it is of opinion that, having regard to the interests of the creditors in the liquidation, there were reasonable grounds for the application, may order the costs of the application to be paid out of the assets of the company, notwithstanding that the application is dismissed or otherwise disposed of adversely to the applicant.

Power to fill vacancy in office of liquidator.

214. (1) If a vacancy occurs by death, resignation or otherwise in the office of liquidator appointed by the company in a voluntary winding up, the company in general meeting may subject to any arrangement with its creditors, fill the vacancy

(2) For that purpose a general meeting may be called by any contributory or, if there were more liquidators than one, by continuing liquidators.

(3) The meeting shall be held in manner prescribed by the articles, or in such manner as may, on application by any contributory or by the continuing liquidators, be determined by the Court.

Delegation of authority to appoint liquidators.

215. (1) A company about to be, or in course of being, wound up voluntarily may, by extraordinary resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any committee of them, the power of appointing liquidators ar any of them, and of supplying vacancies among the liquidators, or enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the liquidators, and the manner in which they are to be exercised.

(2) Any act done by creditors in pursuance of any such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the company.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

216. (1) Any arrangement entered into between a company about to be, or in the course of being, wound up, voluntarily and its creditors shall, subject to any right of appeal under this section, be binding on the company if sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors.

(2) Any creditor or contributory may, within three weeks from the completion of the arrangement, appeal to the Court against it, and the Court may thereupon, as its thinks just, amend, vary or confirm the arrangement.

Power for liquidators to accept shares, etc., as a consideration for sale of property of company.

217. (1) Where a company is proposed to be, or is in course of being, wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or part of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another company (in this section called the transferee company) the liquidator of the first mentioned company (in this section called the transferer company) may, with the sanction of a special resolution of that company conferring either a general authority on the liquidator or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive, in compensation or part compensation for the transfer or sale, shares, policies or other like interests in the transferee company, for distribution among the members of the transferor company, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the transferor company may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, policies or other like interest, or in addition thereto participate in the profits of, or receive another benefit from, the transferee company.

(2) Any sale or arrangement in pursuance of this section shall be binding on the members of the transferor company.

(3) If any member of the transferor company who did not vote in favour of the special resolution at either of the meetings held for passing and confirming the same expresses his dissent therefrom in writing addressed to the liquidator, and left at the registered office of the company within seven days after the confirmation of the special resolution, he may require the liquidator either to abstain from carrying the resolution into effect, or to purchase his interest at a price to be determined by agreement or by arbitration in manner hereinafter provided

(4) If the liquidator elects to purchase the member's interest, the purchase-money must be paid before the company is dissolved, and be raised by the liquidator in such manner as may be determined by special resolution.

(5) A special resolution shall not be invalid for the purposes of this section by reason that it is passed before or concurrently with a resolution for winding up the company, or for appointing liquidators; but if an order is made within a year for winding up the company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, the special resolution shall not be valid unless sanctioned by the Court.

Mode of determining price.

218. (1) The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration.

(2) The provisions of the Mysore Arbitration Regulation, other than those restricting the application of the Regulation in respect of the subject-matter of the arbitration, shall apply to all arbitrations in pursuance of this section.

Power to apply to Court.

219. (1) Where a company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidator or any contributory or creditor may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the winding up, or to exercise as respects the enforcing of calls, or any other matters, all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the company were being wound up by the Court.

(2) The Court, if satisfied that the determination of the question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede wholly or partially to the application on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit, or may make such other order on the application as the Court thinks just.

Power of liquidator to call general meeting.

220. (1) Where a company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidator may, from time to time, summon general meetings of the company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the company by special or extraordinary resolution, or for any other purposes he may think fit.

(2) In the event of the winding up continuing for more than one year, the liquidator shall summon a general meeting of the company at the end of the first year from the commencement of the winding up, and of each succeeding year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before the meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

Final meeting and dissolution

221. (1) In the case of every voluntary winding up as soon as the affairs of the company are fully wound up, the liquidator shall make up an account of the winding up showing how the winding up has

been conducted and the property of the company has been disposed of; and thereupon shall call a general meeting of the company for the purpose of laying before it the account, and giving any explanation thereof.

(2) The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place and object thereof, and published one month at least before the meeting in the manner specified in section 206.

(3) Within one week after the meeting, the liquidator shall file with the registrar a return of the holding of the meeting, and of its date, and in default of so doing shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(4) The registrar on the filing of the return shall forthwith register it, and, on the expiration of three months from the registration of the return, the company shall be deemed to be dissolved:

Provided that the Court may, on the application of the liquidator or of any other person who appears to the Court to be interested, make an order deferring the date at which the dissolution of the company is to take effect for such time as the Court thinks fit.

(5) It shall be the duty of the person on whose application an order of the Court under sub-section (4) is made, within twenty-one days after the making of the order, to file with the registrar a certified copy of the order, and if that person fails so to do, he shall be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Cost of voluntary liquidation.

222. All costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding up of a company, including the remuneration of the liquidator, shall be payable out of the assests of the company in priority to all other claims at the date of the winding up.

Saving for rights of creditors and contributories.

223. The voluntary winding up of a company shall not bar the right of any creditor or contributory to have it wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion, in the case of an application by a creditor, that the rights of the creditor or, in the case of an application by a contributory, that the rights of the contributories will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding up.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding up.

224. Where a company is being wound up voluntarily, and an order is made for winding up by the Court, the Court, may, if it thinks fit by the same or any subsequent order, provide for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings in the voluntary winding up.

Winding up subject to supervision of Court.

Power to order winding up subject to supervision.

225. When a company has by special or extraordinary resolution resolved to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order that the voluntary winding up shall continue, but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contributories or others to apply to the Court, and generally on such terms and conditions as the Court, thinks just.

Effect of petition for winding up subject to supervision.

226. A petition for the continuance of a voluntary winding up subject to the supersion of the Court shall, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding up by the Court.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors and contributories.

227. The Court may, in deciding between a winding up by the Court and a winding up subject to supervision, in the appointment of liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding up subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence.

Power for Court to appoint or remove liquidators.

228. (1) Where an order is made for a winding up subject to supervision, the Court may by the same or any subsequent order appoint any additional liquidator.

(2) A liquidator appointed by the Court under this section shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if he had been appointed by the company.

(3) The Court may remove any liquidator so appointed by the Court or any liquidator continued under the supervision order, and fill any vacancy occasioned by the removal, or by death or resignation.

Effect of supervision order.

229. (1) Where an order is made for a winding up subject to supervision, the liquidator may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all his powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the company were being wound up altogether voluntarily.

(2) Except as provided in sub-section (1), and save for the purposes of section 196 any order made by the Court for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court shall for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding up the company by the Court, and shall confer full authority

on the Court to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding up the company altogether by the Court.

(3) In the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the official liquidator, the expression "official liquidator" shall be deemed to mean the liquidator conducting the winding up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators to office of official liquidators.

230. Where an order has been made for the winding up of a company subject to supervision, and an order is afterwards made for winding up by the Court, the Court may, by the last mentioned order or by any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary liquidators or any of them, either provisionally, or permanently and either with or without the addition of any other person, to be official liquidator in the winding up by the Court.

Supplemental Provisions.

Avoidance of transfers, etc., after commencement of winding up.

231. (1) In the case of voluntary winding up, every transfer of shares, except transfers made to or with the sanction of the liquidator, and every alteration in the status of the members of the company made after the commencement of the winding up shall be void.

(2) In the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, every disposition of the property (including actionable claims) of the company, and every transfer of shares or alteration in the statues of its members, made after the commencement of the winding up shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

Debts of all descriptions to be proved.

232. In every winding up (subject in the case of insolvent companies to the application in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation of the law of insolvency) all debts payable on a contingency, and all claims against the company, present or future, certain or contingent, shall be admissible to proof against the company, a just estimate being made, so far as possible, of the value of such debts or claims as may be subject to any contingency or for some other reason do not bear a certain value.

Application of insolvency rules in winding up of insolvent companies.

233. In the winding up of an insolvent company the same rules shall prevail and be observed with regard to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and to debts provable and to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities as are in force for the time being under the law of insolvency with respect to the estates of persons adjudged insolvent: and all persons who in any such case would be entitled to prove for and receive dividends out of the assets of the company may come in under the winding up, and make such claims against the company as they respectively are entitled to by virtue of this section.

Preferential payments.

234. (1) In a winding up there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(*a*) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to the Government or to a local authority, due from the company at the date hereinafter mentioned and having become due and payable within the twelve months next before that date;

(*b*) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of service rendered to the company within the two months next before the said date, not exceeding one thousand rupees for each clerk or servant; and

(*c*) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each whether payable for time or piecework, in respect of services rendered to the company within the two months next before the said date.

(2) The foregoing debts shall—

(*a*) rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the assets are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportion; and

(*b*) so far as the assets of the company available for the payment of general creditors are insufficient to meet them, have priority over the claims of holders of debentures under any floating charge created by the company, and be paid accordingly out of any property comprised in or subject to that charge.

(3) Subjects to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs and expenses of the winding up, the foregoing debts shall be discharged forthwith so far as the assests are sufficient to meet them.

(4) In the event of a landlord or other persons distraining or having distrained on any goods or effects of the company within three months next before the date of a winding up order, the debts to which priority is given by this section shall be a first charge on the goods or effects, so distrained on, or the proceeds of the sale thereof:

Provided that in respect of any money paid under any such charge the landlord or other person shall have the same rights of priority as the person to whom the payment is made.

(5) The date hereinbefore in this section referred to is,—

(*a*) in the case of a company ordered to be wound up compulsorily which had not previously commenced to be wound up voluntarily, the date of the winding up order; and

(*b*) in any other case, the date of the commencement of the winding up.

Fraudulent preference.

235. (1) Any transfer, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property which would, if made or done by or against an individual, be deemed in his insolvency a fraudulent preference, shall, if made or done by or against a company, be deemed, in the event of its being wound up, a fraudulent preference of its creditors, and be invalid accordingly.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the presentation the a petition for winding up in the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a resolution for winding up, in the case of a voluntary winding up, shall be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual.

(3) Any transfer or assignment by a company of all its property to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors shall be void.

Avoidance of certain attachments, executions, etc.

236. (1) Where any company is being wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment, distress or execution put in force without leave of the Court against the estate or effects of the company after the commencement of the winding up shall be void.

(2) Nothing in this section applies to proceedings by the Government.

Effect of floating charge.

237. Where a company is being wound up, a floating charge on the undertaking or property of the company created within three months of the commencement of the winding up shall, unless it is proved that the company immediately after the creation of the charge was solvent, be invalid except to the amount of any cash paid to the company at the time of, or subsequently to the creation of, and in consideration for, the charge, together with interest on that amount at the rate of five per cent per annum.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

238. (1) The liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court when the company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company in the case of a voluntary winding up, do the following things or any of them:—

(*i*) pay any classes of creditors in full;

(*ii*) make any compromise or arrangement with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors or having or alleging themselves to have any claim present or future, whereby the company may be rendered liable;

(*iii*) compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, present or future, certain or contingent, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the company and a contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets or the winding up of the company, on such terms as may be agreed, and take any security for the discharge of any such call, debt, liability or claim, and give a complete discharge in respect thereof.

(2) The exercise by the liquidator of the powers of this section shall be subject to the control of the Court, and any creditor, or contributory may apply to the Court with respect to any exercise or proposed exercise of any of these powers.

Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent directors, etc.

239. (1) Where, in the course of winding up a company, it appears that any person who has taken part in the formation or promotion of the company, or any past or present director, manager or liquidator, or any officer of the company, has misapplied or retained or become liable or accountable for any money or property of the company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the company, the Court may, on the application of the liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory, examine into the conduct of the promoter, director, manager, liquidator or officer, and compel him to repay or restore the money or property or any part thereof, respectively with interest at such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sum to the assets of the company by way of compensation in respect of the misapplication, retainer, misfeasance or breach of trust as the Court thinks just.

(2) This section shall apply notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender may be cirminally responsible.

(3) The Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911, shall apply to an application under this section as if such application were a suit.

Penalty for falsification of books.

240. If any director, manager, officer or contributory of any company being wound up destroys, mutilates, alters or falsifies or fraudulently secretes any books, papers or securities, or makes, or is privy to the

making of, any false or fraudulent entry in any register, book of account or document belonging to the company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Prosecution of delinquent directors, etc.

241 (1) If it appears to the Court, in the course of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of the company has been guility of any offence in relation to the company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in the winding up, or of its own motion, direct the official liquidator or the liquidator (as the case may be) to prosecute for the offence, and may order the costs and expenses to be paid out of the assets of the company.

(2) If it appears to the liquidator, in the course of a voluntary winding up that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of the company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the company for which he is criminally responsible, the liquidator, with the previous sanction of the Court, may prosecute the offender, and all expenses properly incurred by him in the prosecution shall be payable out of the assets of the company in priority to all other liabilities.

Penalty for false evidence

242. If any person, upon any examination upon oath authorised under this Regulation, or in any affidavit, deposition or solemn affirmation, in or about the winding up of any company under this Regulation, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Regulation intentionally gives false evidence, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Meetings to ascertain wishes of creditors or contributories.

243. (1) Where by this Regulation, the Court is authorised in relation to winding up to have regard to the wishes of creditors or contributories, as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, the Court may, if it thinks fit for the purpose of ascertaining those wishes, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be called, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting and to report the result thereof to the Court.

(2) In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of each criditor's debt.

(3) In the case of contributories, regard shall be had to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the articles.

Documents of company to be evidence

244. Where any company is being wound up all documents of the company and of the liquidator shall, as between the contributories of the company, be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

Inspection of documents.

245. After an order for a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for inspection by creditors and contributories of the company of its documents as the Court thinks just, and any documents in the possession of the company may be inspected by creditors or contributories accordingly, but not further or otherwise.

Disposal of documents of company.

246. (1) When a company has been wound up and is about to be dissolved, the documents of the company and of the liquidators may be disposed of as follows (that is to say):—

(*a*) in the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such way as the Court directs;

(*b*) in the case of a voluntary winding up, in such way as the company by exraordinary resolution directs.

(2) After three years from the dissolution of the company, no responsibility shall rest on the company, or the liquidators or any person to whom the custody of the documents has been committed, by reason of the same not being forthcoming to any person claiming to be interested therein.

Power of Court to declare dissolution of company void.

247. (1) Where a company has been dissolved, the Court may, at any time within two years of the date of the dissolution, on an application being made for the purpose by the liquidator of the company or by any other person who appears to the Court to be interested, make an order, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit, declaring the dissolution to have been void, and thereupon such proceedings may be taken as might have been taken if the company had not been dissolved.

(2) It shall be the duty of the person on whose application the order was made, within twenty-one days after the making of the order, to file with the registrar a certified copy of the order, and if that person fails so to do, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Information as to pending liquidations.

248. (1) Where a company is being wound up, if the winding up is not concluded within one year after its commencement, the liquidator shall, at such intervals as may be prescribed until the winding up is concluded, file with the registrar a statement in the

prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation.

2) Any person standing himself in writing to be a creditor or contributory of the company shall be entitled, by himself or by his agent, at all reasonable times, on payment of the prescribed fee, to inspect the statement, and to receive a copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person untruthfully so starting himself to be a creditor or contributory shall be deemed to be guility of an offence under Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable accordingly on the application of the liquidator.

(3) If a liquidator fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which, the default continues.

Court or person before whom affidavit may be sworn.

249. (1) Any affidavit required to be sworn under the provisions or for the purposes of this Part may be sworn in Mysore before any Court, Judge or person lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits, or elsewhere before any Court or authority before whom a similar affidavit may be validly sworn.

(2) All Courts, Judges, Justices, Commissioners and persons acting judicially in Mysore shall take judicial notice of the seal or stamp or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, Judge, person, or authority, attached, appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this Part.

Rules.

Power of Chief Court to make rules.

250. (1) The Chief Court may, from to time, to time make rules consistent with this Regulation and with the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, concerning the mode of proceedings to be had for winding up a company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto and for giving effect to the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the reduction of the capital and the sub-division of the shares of a company.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Chief Court may, by such rules enable or require all or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Court by this Regulation, in respect of the matters following, to be exercised or performed by the official liquidator, and subject to the control of the Court, that is to say, the powers and duties of the Court in respect of—

(*a*) holding and conducting meetings to ascertain the wishes of creditors and contributories;

(*b*) settling lists of contributories and rectifying the register of members where required, and collecting and applying the assets;

(*c*) requiring delivery of property or documents to the liquidator

(*d*) making calls;

(*e*) fixing a time within which debts and claims must be proved:

Provided that the official liquidator shall not, without the special leave of the Court, rectify the register of members, and shall not make any call without the special leave of the Court.

Removal of defunct Companies from Register.

Registrar may strike defunct company off register.

251. (1) Where the registrar has reasonable cause to believe that a company is not carrying on business or in operation, he shall send to the company by post a letter inquiring whether the company is carrying on business or in operation.

(2) If the registrar does not within one month of sending a letter receive any answer thereto, he shall within fourteen days after the expiration of the month send to the company by post a registered letter referring to the first letter, and stating that no answer thereto has been received and that, if an answer is not received to the second letter within one month from the date thereof, a notice will be published in the official Gazette with a view to striking the name of the company off the register.

(3) If the registrar either receives an answer from the company to the effect that it is not carrying on business or in operation, or does not within one month after sending the second letter receive any answer, he may publish in the official Gezette, and send to the company by post, a notice that, at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the campany mentioned therein will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

(4) If, in any case where a company is being wound up, the registrar has reasonable cause to believe either that no liquidator is acting or that the affairs of the company are fully wound up, and the returns required to be made by the liquidator have not been made for a period of six consecutive months after notice by the registrar demanding the returns has been sent by post to the company, or to the liquidator at his last known place of business, the registrar may publish in the official Gazette and send to the company a like notice as is provided in the last preceding sub-section.

(5) At the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice the registrar may unless cause to the contrary is previously shown by the company, strike its name off the register, and shall publish notice thereof in the official Gazette, and, on the publication in the official Gazette of this notice, the company shall be dissolved: Provided that the liablity (if any) of every director and member of the company shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

(6) If a company or any member or creditor thereof feels aggrieved by the company having been struck off the register, the Court, on the application of the company or member or creditor, may, if satisfied that the campany was at the time of the striking off carrying on business or in operation, or otherwise that it is just that the company be restored to the register, order the name of the company to be restored to the register, and thereupon the company shall be deemed to have continued in existence as if its name had not been struck off; and the Court may by the order give such directions and make such provisions as seem lust for placing the company and all otber persons in the same position as nearly as may be as if the name of the company had not been struck off.

(7) A letter or notice under the section may be addressed to the company as its registered office, or, if no office has been registered, to the care of some director, manager or other officer of the company or, if there is no director, manager or other officer of the company whose name and address are known to the registrar, may be sent to each of the persons who subscribed the memorandum, addressed to him at the address mentioned in the memorandum.

PART VI.

Registration Office and Fees.

Registration offices.

252. (1) The Government may appoint such registrars and assistant registrars as it thinks necessary for the registration of companies under this Regulation, and may make rules with respect to their duties.

(2) The Government may direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of documents required for or connected with the registration of companies.

(3) Any person may inspect the documents kept by the registrar on payment of such fees as may be appointed by the Government not exceeding one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part or any other document, to be certified by the registrar on payment of the certificate, certified copy for extract, of such fees as the Government may appoint, not exceeding three rupees for a certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding six annas for very hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(4) Whenever any act is by this Regulation directed to be done to or by the registrar, it shall, until the Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing registrar of joint-stock companies or in his absence to or by such person as the Government may for the time being authorise; but, in the event of the Government altering the constitution of the existing registry offices, or any of them, any such act shall be done to or by such officer and at such place with reference to the local situation of the registered offices of the companies to be registered as the Government may appoint.

253. (1) There shall be paid to the registrar in respect of the several matters mentioned in table B in the First Schedule the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Government may direct.

(2) All fees paid to the registrar in pursuance of this Regulation shall be credited to the Government.

PART VII.

Application of Regulation to Companies formed and registered under former Companies Acts and Regulation.

Application of Regulation to companies formed under former Companies Acts and Regulation.

254. In the application of this Regulation to existing companies, it shall apply in the same manner in the case of a limited company, other than a company limited by guarantee, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Regulation as a company limited by shares; in the case of a company limited by guarantee, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Regulation as a company limited by guarantee; and in the case of a company other than a limited company, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Regulation as an unlimited company

Provided that—

(1) nothing in Table A in the First Schedule shall apply to a company formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895;

(2) reference, express or implied, to the date of registration shall be constructed as a reference to the date at which the company was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895.

Application of Regulation to companies registered but not formed under former Companies Acts Regulation.

255. This Regulation shall apply to every registered but not formed under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or the Mysore Companies Regulation 1895, in the same manner as it is hereinafter in this Regulation declared to apply to companies registered but not formed under this Regulation:

Provided that reference, express or implied, to the date of registration shall be construed as a reference to the date at which the company was registered under the said Acts or Regulation.

PART VIII.

COMPANIES AUTHORISED TO REGISTER UNDER THIS REGULATION.

Companies capable of being registered.

257. (1) With the exceptions and subject to the provisions mentioned and contained in this section,—

any company consisting of seven or more members, which was in existence on the first day of November eighteen hundred and ninety-five may at any time register under this Regulation as an unlimited company or as a company limited by shares, or as a company by guarantee; and the registration shall not be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the company being wound up:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) a company that is not a joint-stock company as hereinafter defined shall not register in pursuance of this section as a company limited by shares;

(*b*) a company shall not register in pursuance of this section without the assent of a majority of such of its members as are present in person or by proxy (in cases where proxies are allowed by the articles) at a general meeting summoned for the purpose;

(*c*) where a company is about to register as a company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accomplished by a resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company, in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before he ceased to be a member, and of the costs and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

(3) In computing any majority under this section when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the articles.

(4) A company registered under the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, shall not be registered in pursuance of this section.

Definition of "joint stock company."

258. For the purposes of this Part as far as relates to registration of companies as companies limited by shares, a joint-stock company means a company having a permanent paid-up or nominal share capital of fixed amount divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of these shares or that stock, and no other persons; and such a company, when registered with limited liability under this Regulation, shall be deemed to be a company limited by shares.

Requirements for registration by joint-stock companies.

259. Before the registration in pursuance of this Part of a joint-stock company, there shall be delivered to the registrar the following documents (that is to say):—

(1) a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of all persons who on a day named in the list, not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, were members of the company, with the addition of the shares or stock held by them respectively, distinguishing, in cases where the shares are numbered, each share by its number;

(2) a copy of deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the company; and

(3) if the company is intended to be registered as a limited company, a statement specifying the following particulars (that is to say) :—

(*a*) the nominal share capital of the company and the number of shares into which it is divided or the amount of stock of which it consists;

(*b*) the number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share ;

(*c*) the name of the company, with the addition of the word "Limited" as the last word thereof; and

(*d*) in the case of a company intended to be registered as a company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Requirements for registration by other than joint-stock company.

260. Before the registration in pursuance of this Part of any company not being a joint-stock company, there shall be delivered to the registrar—

(1) a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of the directors of the company ; and

(2) a copy of deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the company; and

(3) in the case of a company intended to be registered as a company limited by guarantee, a copy of the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Authentication of statement of existing companies.

261. The lists of members and directors and any other particulars relating to the company required to be delivered to the registrar shall be duly verified by a declaration of any two or more directors or other principal officers of the company.

Registrar may require evidence as to nature of company.

262. The registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any company proposing to be registered is or is not a joint-stock company as hereinbefore defined.

On registration of banking company with limited liability, notice to be given to customers.

263. (1) Where a banking company, which was in existence on the first day of November eighteen hundred and ninety-five, proposes to register as a limited company, it shall, at least thirty days before so registering, give notice of its intention so to register to every person who has a banking account with the company, either by delivery of the notice to him, or by posting it to him at, or delivering it at, his last known address.

(2) If the company omits to give the notice required by this section, then as between the company and the person for the time being interested in the account in respect of which the notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects the account down to the time at which the notice is given, but not further or otherwise, the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

Exemption of certain companies from payment of fees.

264. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this Part of a company, if it is not registered as a limited company.

Addition of "Limited" to name.

265. When a company registers in pursuance of this Part with limited liability, the word "Limited" shall form and be registered as part of its name.

Certificate of registration of existing companies.

266. On compliance with the requirements of this Part with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under B in the First Schedule, the registrar shall certify under his hand that the company applying for registration is incorporated as a company under this Regulation, and in the case of a limited company that it is limited, and thereupon the company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

Vesting of property on registration.

267. All property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including obligations and actionable claims as may belong to or be vested in a company at the date of its registration in pursuance of this Part, shall, on registration pass to and vest in the company as incorporated under this Regulation for all the estate and interest of the company therein.

Saving of existing liabilities.

268. The registration of a company in pursuance of this Part shall not affect the rights or liabilities of the company in respect of any debt or obligation incurred or any contract entered into, by, to, with, or on behalf of, the company before registration.

Continuation of existing suits.

269. All suits and other legal proceedings which at the time of the registration of a company in pursuance of this Part are pending by or against the company, or the public officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if the registration had not taken place; nevertheless execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of the company on any decree or order obtained in any such suit or proceeding; but, in the event of the property and effects of the company being insufficient to satisfy the decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding up the company.

Effect of registration under Regulation.

270. When a company is registered in pursuance of this Part,—

(*i*) all provisions contained in deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, including, in the case of a company, registered as a company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulation of the company in the same manner and with the same incidents as if so much thereof as would, if the company had been formed under this Regulation, have been required to be inserted in the memorandum, were contained in a registered memorandum, and the residue thereof were contained in registered articles;

(*ii*) all the provisions of this Regulation shall apply to the company and the members, contributories and creditors thereof, in the same manner in all respects as if it, had been formed under this Regulation, subject as follows (that is to say) :—

(*a*) the regulations in Table A in the First Schedule shall not apply unless adopted by special resolution;

(*b*) the provisions of this Regulation relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any joint-stock company whose shares are not numbered;

(*c*) in the event of the company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory, in respect of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before registration, who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the company contracted before registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the member among themselves in respect of any such debt or liability; or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs and expenses of winding up the company, so far as relates to such debts or liabilities as aforesaid; and every contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the company, in the course of the winding up, all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid; and in the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions of this Regulation with respect to the legal representative and heirs of deceased contributories, and with reference to the assignees of insolvent contributories, shall apply;

(*iii*) the provisions of this Regulation with respect to—

(*a*) the registration of an unlimited company as limited;

(*b*) the powers of an unlimited company on registration as a limited company to increase the nominal amount of its share capital and to provide that a portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event of winding up;

(*c*) the power of a limited company to determine that a portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event of winding up;

shall apply notwithstanding any provisions contained in any enactment at any time in force in Mysore, deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the company;

(*iv*) nothing in this section shall authorise the company to alter any such provisions contained in any deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, as would, if the company had originally been formed under this Regulation, have been required to be contained in the memorandum and are not authorised to be altered by this Regulation;

(*v*) nothing in this Regulation shall derogate from any lawful power of altering its constitution or regulations which may, by virtue of any deed of settlement, contract or copartnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, be vested in the company.

Power to substitute memorandum and articles for deed of settlement.

271. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a company registered in pursuance of this Part may by special resolution alter the form of its constitution by substituting a memorandum and articles for a deed of settlement.

(2) The provisions of this Regulation with respect to confirmation by the Court and registration of an alteration of the objects of a company shall, so far as applicable, apply to an alteration under this section with the following modifications :—

(*a* there shall be substituted for the printed copy of the altered memorandum required to be filed with the registrar a printed copy of the substituted memorandum and articles; and,

(*b*) on the registration of the alteration being certified by the registrar, the substituted memorandum and articles shall apply to the company in the same manner as if it were a company registered under this Regulation with that memorandum and those articles, and the company's deed of settlement shall cease to apply to the company.

(3) An alteration under this section may be made either with or without any alteration of the objects of the company under this Regulation.

(4) In this section the expression "deed of settlement" includes any contract of copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the company.

Power of Court to stay or restrain proceedings.

272. The provisions of this Regulation with respect to staying and restraining suits and legal proceedings against a company at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up and before the making

of a winding up order shall, in the case of a company registered in pursuance of this Part, where the application to stay or restrain is by a creditor, extend to suits and legal proceedings against any contributory of the company.

Suits stayed on winding up order.

273. Where an order has been made for winding up a company registered in pursuance of this Part, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against the company or any contributory of the company in respect of any debt of the company, except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART IX.

WINDING UP OF UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.

Meaning of "unregistered company"

274. For the purposes of this Part, the expression "unregistered company" shall not include a railway company incorporated by any enactment at any time in force in Mysore nor a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or under the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, or under this Regulation but save as aforesaid, shall include any partnership, association or company consisting of more than seven members.

Winding up of unregistered companies.

275. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, any unregistered company may be wound up under this Regulation and all the provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up shall apply to an unregistered company, with the following exceptions and additions:—

(*i*) no unregistered company shall be wound up under this Regulation voluntarily or subject to supervision;

(*ii*) the circumstances in which an unregistered company may be wound up are as follows (that is to say):—

(*a*) if the company is dissolved, or has ceased to carry on business or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding up its affairs;

(*b*) if the company is unable to pay its debts;

(*c*) if the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up;

(*iii*) an unregistered company shall, for the purposes of this Regulation be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

(*a*) if a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the company by leaving at its principal place of business, or by delivering to the secretary, or some director, manager or principal officer of the company, or by otherwise serving in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the company to pay the sum so due, and the company has for three weeks after the service of the demand neglected to pay the sum, or to secure or compound for it to the satisfaction of the creditor;

(*b*) if any suit or other legal proceeding has been instituted against any member for any debt or demand due or claimed to be due, from the company or from him in his character of member, and notice in writing of the institution of the suit or other legal proceeding having been served on the company by leaving the same at its principal place of business or by delivering it to the secretary, or some director, manager or principal officer of the company or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the company has not within ten days after service of the notice paid, secured or compounded for the debt or demand, or procured the suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against the suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages and expenses to be incurred by him by reason of the same;

(*c*) if execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of a creditor against the company, or any member thereof as such, or any person authorised to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the company, is returned unsatisfied; and

(*d*) if it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the company is unable to pay its debts.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall affect the operation of any enactment which provides for any partnership, association or company being wound up, or being wound up as a company or as an unregistered company, under any enactment repealed by this Regulation, except that references in any such first-mentioned enactment to any such repealed enactment shall be read as references to the corresponding provision (if any) of this Regulation.

Contributories in winding up of unregistered Companies.

276. (1) In the event of an unregistered company being wound up every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the company, or to contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members

among themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the cost and expenses of winding up the company, and every contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the company all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid.

(2) In the event of any contributory dying or being adjudged insolvent, the provisions of this Regulation with respect to the legal representatives and heirs of deceased contributories and to the assignees of insolvent contributories shall apply.

Power to stay or restrain proceedings.

277. The provisions of this Regulation with respect to staying and restraining suits and legal proceedings against a company at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up and before the making of a winding up order shall in the case of an unregistered company, where the application to stay or restrain is by a creditor, extend to suits and legal proceedings against any contributory of the company.

Suits stayed on winding up order.

278. Where an order has been made for winding up an unregistered company, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against any contributory of the company in respect of any debt of the company, except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Directions as to property in certain cases.

279. If an unregistered company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name or if for any reason it appears expedient, the Court may, by the winding up order, or by any subsequent order, direct that all or any part of the property, moveable or immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to and out of property, moveable and immoveable and including obligations and actionable claims as may belong to the company or to trustees on its behalf, is to vest in the official liquidator by his official name, and thereupon the property or the part thereof specified in the order shall vest accordingly; and the official liquidator may, after giving such indemnity (if any) as the Court may direct, bring or defend in his official name any suit or other legal proceeding relating to that property, or necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding up the company and recovering its property.

Provisions of this part cumulative.

280. The provisions of this Part with respect to unregistered companies shall be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any provisions hereinbefore in this Regulation contained with respect to winding up companies by the Court, and the Court or Official liquidator may exercise any powers or do any act in the case of unregistered companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding up companies formed and registered under this Regulation, but an unregistered company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a company under this Regulation, and then only to the extent provided by this Part.

PART X.

COMPANIES ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE MYSORE.

Requirements as to companies established outside Mysore.

281. (1) Every company incorporated outside Mysore, which at the commencement of this Regulation has a place of business in Mysore, and every such company which after the commencement of this Regulation establishes such a place of business within Mysore, shall, within six months from the commencement of this Regulation or within one month from the establishment of such place of business, as the case may be, file with the registrar,–

(*a*) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof.

(*b*) the full address of the registered or principal office of the company;

(*c*) a list of the directors and managers (if any) of the company

(*d*) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in Mysore authorised to accept on behalf of the company service of process and any notices required to be served on the company;

and, in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in such address or in the directors or managers or in the names or addresses of any such persons as aforesaid, the company shall within the prescribed time, file with the registrar a notice of the alteration.

(2) Any process or notice required to be served on the company shall be sufficiently served, if addressed to any persons whose name has been so filed as aforesaid and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so filed.

(3) Every company to which this section applies shall in every year file with the registrar.

(*i*) in a case where by the law, for the time being in force, of the country in which the company is incorporated such company is required to file with the public authority an annual balance-sheet,—a copy of that balance-sheet; or

(*ii*) in a case where no such provision is made by the law, for the time being in force, of the country in which the company is incorporated,—such a statement in the form of a balance-sheet as such company would, if it were a company formed and registered under this Regulation, be required to file in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as it may therein prescribe, exempt any such company or any class of such companies from this requirement:

(4) Every company to which this section applies and which uses the word "Limited" as part of its name, shall,—

(*a*) in every prospectus inviting subscriptions for its shares or debentures in Mysore State the country in which the company is incorporated: and

(*b*) conspicuously exhibit on every place where it carries on business in Mysore the name of the company and the country in which the company is incorporated in letters easily legible in English or Kannada characters,

(*c*) have the name of the company and of the country in which the company is incorporated mentioned in legible English or Kannada characters in all bill-heads and letter paper and in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of the company.

(5) If any company to which this section applies fails to comply with any of the requirements of this section, the company, and every officer or agent of the company, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or, in the case of a continuing offence, fifty rupees for every day during which the default continue.

(6) For the purposes of this section—

(*a*) the expression "certified" means certified in the prescribed manner to be a true copy or a correct translation;

(*b*) the expression "place of business" includes a share transfer or share registration office;

(*c*) the expression "director includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called; and

(*d*) the expression "prospectus" means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement or other invitation, offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares or debentures of the company.

(7) There shall be paid to the registrar for registering any document required by this section to be filed with him a fee of five rupees or such smaller fee as may be prescribed.

PART XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Legal Proceedings, Offences, etc.

Cognizance of offences.

282. (1) No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Regulation.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, every offence against this Regulation shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be deemed to be non-cognizable.

Application of fine.

283. The Court imposing any fine under this Regulation may direct that the whole or any part thereof be applied in or towards payment of the costs of the proceedings, or in or towards the rewarding of the person on whose information the fine is recovered.

Power to require limited company to give security for costs.

284. Where a limited company is plaintiff or petitioner in any suit or other legal proceeding, any Court having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears that there is reason to believe that the company will be unable to pay the costs of the defendant if successful in his defence, require sufficient security to be given for those costs, and may stay all proceedings until the security is given.

Power to Court to grant relief in certain cases.

285. If, in any proceeding before any Court against a director of a company for negligence or breach of trust, it appears to such Court that the director is or may be liable in respect of the negligence or breach of trust, but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the negligence or breach of trust, that Court may relieve him, either wholly or partly, from his liability on such terms as the Court may think proper.

Penalty for false statement.

286. Whoever in any return, report, certificate, balance-sheet or other document, required or for the proposes of any of the provisions of this Regulation wilfully makes a statement false in any material particular knowing it to be false, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

287. If any person or persons trade or carry on business under any name or title of which "Limited" is the last word, that person or those persons shall unless duly incorporated with limited liability, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day upon which that name or title has been used.

Penalty for improper use of word "Limited."

288. The provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up shall not apply to any company of which the winding up has commenced before the commencement of this Regulation, but every such company shall be wound up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Regulation had not been passed, and, for the purposes of the winding up, the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, shall be deemed to remain in full force,

Saving of pending proceedings for winding up.

289. Every instrument of transfer or other document made before the commencement of this Regulation in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed shall be of the same force as if this regulation had not been passed, and for the purposes of that instrument or document the repealed enactment shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Saving of documents.

290. (1) The offices existing at the commencement of this Regulation for registration of joint-stock companies shall be continued as if they had been established under this Regulation.

Former registration offices, registers and registrars continued.

(2) Registers of companies kept in any such existing offices shall, respectively be deemed part of the registers of companies to be kept under this Regulation.

(3) The existing registrars, assistant registrars and officers in those offices shall during the pleasure of the Government, hold the offices hitherto held by them, subject to any rules of the Government with regard to the execution of their duties.

291. In section 2 and 19 of Regulation of III 1904 (for the registration of Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies), the words "registrar of joint-stock companies" shall be construed to mean the registrar under this Regulation.

Construction of "registrar of joint-stock companies" in Regulation III of 1904.

292. (1) The enactment mentioned in the Fourth Schedule is hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Repeal of Regulation and Savings.

Provided that the repeal shall not affect—

(*a*) the incorporation of any company registered under any enactment hereby repealed; nor

(*c*) Table A in the First Schedule annexed to the Mysore Companies Regulation 1895, or any part thereof, so far as the same applies to any company existing at the commencement of this Regulation.

(2) All fees directed, resolutions passed and other things duly done under any enactment hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been directed, passed or done under this Regulation.

(3) The mention of particular matters in this section or in any other section of this Regulation shall not prejudice the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Regulation 1899, with regard to the effect of repeals.

SCHEDULES.

The First Schedule.

(See sections 2, 17, 18, 77, 270.)

TABLE A.

Regulations for Management of a Company limited by Shares.

Preliminary.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, expressions defined in the Mysore Companies Regulation, or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which these regulations become binding on the company, shall have the meanings so defined; and words importing the singular shall include the plural, and *vice versa*, and words importing the masculine gender shall include females, and words importing persons shall include bodies corporate.

Business.

2. The directors shall have regard to the restrictions on the commencement of business imposed by section 107 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, if, and so far as, those restrictions are binding upon the company.

Shares.

3. Subject to the provisions, if any, in that behalf of the memorandum of association of the Company, and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares in the company, any shares in the company may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of share capital, or otherwise, as the company may from time to time by special resolution determine.

4. If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may be varied with the concent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class. To every such separate general meeting the provisions of these regulations, relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one-third of the issued shares of the class.

5. No share shall be offered to the public for subscription except upon the terms that the amount payable on application shall be at least 5 per cent of the nominal amount of the shares; and the directors shall, as regards any allotment of shares, duly comply with such of the provisions of sections 105 and 108 of the Mysore Companies Regulations, as may be applicable thereto.

6. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register of members shall, without payment, be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the company specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid up thereon: Provided that, in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons, the company shall not be bound o issue more than one certificate, and delivery of a certificate for a share to one of severa joint-holders shall sufficient delivery to all.

7. If a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding eight annas, and on such terms, if any, as to evidence and indemnity as the directors think fit.

8. No part of the funds of the company shall be employed in the purchase of, or in loans upon the security of, the company's shares.

Lien.

9. The company shall have a lien on every share (not being a fully-paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share, and the company shall also have a lien on all shares (other than fully-paid shares standing registered in the name of a single person, for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the company; but the directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this clause. The company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividents payable thereon.

10. The company may sell, in such manner as the director thinks fit, any shares on which the company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating, and demanding payment of such part of amount in respect of which the lien exists as if presently payable, has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share, or the person entitled by reason of his death or insolvency to the share.

11. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and the residue shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceeding in reference to the sale.

Calls on shares.

12. The directors may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares, provided that no call shall exceed one-forth of the nominal amount of the share, or be payable at less than one month from the last call; and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen days' notice specifying the time or times of payments) pay to the company at the time or times so specified the amount called on his shares.

13. The joint-holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.

14. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest upon the sum at the rate of five per cent per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.

15. The provisions of these regulations as to payment of interest shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

16. The directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amount of calls to be paid and in the times of payment.

17. The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all are any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him; and upon all are any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (not exceeding, without the sanction of the company in general meeting, six per cent) as may be agreed upon between the member paying the sum in advance and the directors.

Transfer and Transmission of shares.

18. The instrument of transfer of any share in the company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members in respect thereof.

19. Shares in the company shall be transferred in the following form, or in any usual or common form which the directors shall approve:

I, A B of , in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to me by C D of (hereinafter called "the said transferee"), do hereby transfer to the said transferee the share [*or* shares] numbered in the undertaking called the Company, Limited, to hold unto the said transferee, his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution thereof, and I, the said transferee, do hereby agree to take the said share [*or* shares] subject to the conditions aforesaid. As witness our hands the day of

Witness to the signatures of, etc.

20. The directors may decline to register any transfer of shares, not being fully-paid shares, to a person of whom they do not approve, and may also decline to register to any transfer of shares on which the company has a lien. The directors may also suspend the registration of transfers during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year. The directors may decline to recognise any instrument of a transfer unless—

(*a*) a fee not exceeding two rupees is paid to the company in respect thereof, and

(*b*) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the directors may reasonbly require to show the right of the transferer to make the transfer.

21. The executors or administrators of a deceased sole holder of a share shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to the share. In the case of a share registered in the names of two or more holders, the survivors, or survivor, or the executors or administrators of the deceased survivor, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to the share.

22. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member shall, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the directors, have the right either to be registered as a member in respect of the share or, instead of being registered himself, to make such transfer of the share as the deceased or insolvent person could have made; but the directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by the deceased or insolvent person before the death or insolvency.

23. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or insolvency of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if we were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a member in respect of the share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the company.

For feiture of shares.

24. If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued

25. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days, from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

26. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect

27. A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors think fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit.

28. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited share, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the company all moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were presently payable by him to the company in respect of the shares, but his liability shall cease if and when the company receive payment in full of the nominal amount of the shares.

29. A duly verified declaration in writing that the declarent is a director of the company and that a share in the company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claming to be entitled to the share, and that declaration, and the receipt of the company for the consideration, if any, given for the share on the sale or disposition there of, shall constitue a good title to the share, and the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money (if any, nor shall his title to the share be effected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.

30. The provisions of these regulations as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

Conversion of shares into stock.

31. The directors may with the sanction of the company previously given in general meeting convert any paid-up shares into stock. and may with the like sanction re-convert any stock into paid-up shares of any denomination.

32. The holders of stock may transfer the same, or any part thereof, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations as, and subject to which, the shares from which the stock arose might previously to conversion have been transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; but the directors may from time to time, fix the minimum amount of stock transferable, and restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum, but the minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the share from which the stock arose.

33. The holders of the stock shall, according to the amount of the stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividents, voting at meetings of the company, and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose, but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the company) shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred that privilege or advantage.

34. Such of the regulations of the company (other than those relating to share-warrants) as are applicable to paid-up shares shall apply to stock, and the words "share" and "shareholder" therein shall include "stock" and "stockholder."

Share-warrants.

35. The company may issue share-warrants, and accordingly the directors may in their discretion, with respect to any share which is fully paid-up, on application in writing signed by the person registered as holder of the share, and authenticated by such evidence (if any) as the directors may, from time to time, require as to the identity of the person signing the request and on receiving the certificate (if any) of the share and the amount of the stamp-duty on the warrant and such fee as the directors may, from time to time, require, issue under the company's seal a warrant, duly stamped, stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares therein specified, and may provide by coupons or otherwise for the payment of dividends, or other moneys, on the shares included in the warrant.

36 A share-warrant shall entitle the bearer to the shares included in it, and the share shall be transferred by the delivery of the share warrant, and the provisions of the regulations of the company with respect to transfer and transmission of shares shall not apply thereto.

37. The bearer of a share-warrant shall on surrender of the warrant to the company for cancellation, and on payment of such sum as the directors may, from time to time, prescribe, be entitled to have his name entered as a member in the register of members in respect of the shares included in the warrant.

38. The bearer of a share-warrant may at any time deposit the warrant at the office of the company, and so long as the warrant remains so deposited, the depositor shall have the same right of signing a requisition for calling a meeting of the company, and of attending and voting and exercising the other privileges of a member at any meeting held after the expiration of two clear days from the time of deposit, as if his name were inserted in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the deposited warrant. Not more than one person shall be recognised in the deposited warrant. The company shall, on two days' written notice, return the deposited share-warrant to the depositor.

39. Subject as herein otherwise expressly provided, no person shall, as bearer of a share-warrant, sign a requisition for calling a meeting of the company, or attend, or vote or exercise any other privilege of a member at a meeting of the company, or be entitled to receive any notices from the company; but the bearer of a share-warrant shall be entitled in all other respects to the same privileges and advantages as if he were named in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the warrant, and he shall be a member of the company.

40. The directors may, from time to time, make rules as to the terms on which (if they shall think fit) a new share-warrant or coupon may be issued by way of renewal in case of defacement, loss or distruction.

Alteration of Capital.

41. The directors may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company, increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amount, as the resolution shall prescribe.

42. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the resolution sanctioning the increase of share capital, all new shares shall, before issue, be offered to such persons as to the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the company of general meetings in proportion, as nearly as the circumstances admit, to the amount of the existing shares to which they are entitled. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of that time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the company. The directors may likewise so dispose of any shares which by reason of the ratio which the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares) cannot, in the opinion of the directors, be conveniently offered under this article

43. The new shares shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture and otherwise as the shares in the original share capital.

44. The company may, by special resolution.—

(*a*) consolidate and divide its shares capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

(*b*) by sub-division of its existing shares or any of them, divide the whole or any part of its share capital into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of paragraph (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 19.

(*c*) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person

(*d*) reduce its share capital in any manner and with, and subject to, any incident authorised, and consent required, by law.

General Meetings.

45. The statutory general meeting of the company shall be held within the period required by section 75 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 10.

46. A general meeting shall be held once in every year at such time (not being more than fifteen months after the holding of the last proceding general meeting) and place as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, or, in default, at such time in the month following that in which the anniversary of the company's incorporation occurs, and at such place as the directors shall appoint. In default of a general meeting being held, a general meeting shall be held in the month next following, and may be called by any two members in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be called by the directors.

47, The abovementioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meeting; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

48. The directors may, whenever they think fit, call an extraordinary general meetings, and extraordinary general meetings shall also be called on such requisition, or in default, may be called by such requisitionists, as provided by section 76 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, 19. If at any time there are not within Mysore sufficient directors capable of

acting to form a quorum, any director or any two members of the company may call an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be called by the directors.

Proceedings at General Meeting.

49 Fourteen days' notice at the least (exclusive of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served, but inclusive of the day for which notice is given) specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business, shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under the regulation of the company, entitled to receive such notices from the company; but the non-receipt of the notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

50. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors, the election of directors and other officers in the place of those retiring by rotation, and the fixing of the remuneration of the auditors.

51. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business; save as herein otherwise provided, three members personally present shall be a quorum.

52. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if called upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved; in any other case, it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and, if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall be a quorum.

53. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the company.

54. If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or is unwilling to act as chairman, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman.

55. The chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for ten days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

56. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by at least three members, and, unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution on a show of hands, been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book of the proceedings of the company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, that resolution.

57. If a poll is duly demanded, it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

58. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place, or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

59. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Votes of members.

60. On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every member shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

61. In the case of jointholders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint-holders; and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of members.

62. A member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any Court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee or other legal guardian, and any such committee or guardian may, on a poll, vote by proxy.

63. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the company have been paid.

64. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy: Provided that no company shall vote by proxy as long as a resolution of its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 78 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, is in force.

65. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointor is a corporation either under the common seal, or under the hand of an officer or attorney so authorised. No person sall act as proxy unless either he is entitled on his own behalf to be present and vote at the meeting at which he acts as proxy, or he has been appointed to act at that meeting as proxy for a corporation.

66. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power-of attorney or other authority (if any), under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority, shall be deposited at registered office of the company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

67. An instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form or in any other form which the directors shall approve:-

Company, Limited.

"I.....of.....in the district of.....being a member of the..... Company, Limited, hereby appoint..... of.....as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the [ordinary or extraordinary, as the case may be] general meeting of the Company to be held on the.....day of.....and at any adjournment thereof."

Signed this..... day of

Directors.

68. The number of the directors and the names of first directors shall be determined in writing by majority of the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

69 The remuneration of the directors shall from time to time be determined by the company in general meeting.

70. The qualification of director shall be the holding of at least one share in the company, and it shall be his duty to comply with the provisions of section 85 of the Mysore Companies Regulation.

Powers and duties of directors.

71. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the company, and may exercise all such powers of the company as are not by the Mysore Companies Regulation, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulation of these articles, to the provisions of the said Regulation, and to such regulation being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

72. The directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of managing director or manager for such term, and at such remuneration (whether by way of salary, or commission, or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partly in another) as they may think fit, and a director so appointed shall not, while holding that office, be subject to retirement by rotation, or taken into account in determining the rotation of retirement of directors, but his appointment shall be subject to determination *ipso facto* if he ceases from any cause to be a director, or if the company in general meeting resolve that his tenure of the office of managing director or manager be determined.

73. The amount for the time being remaining undischarged of moneys borrowed or raised by the directors for the purposes of the company (otherwise than by the issue of share captital) shall not at any time exceed the issued share capital of the company without the sanction of the company in general meeting.

74. The directors shall duly comply with the provisions of the Mysore Companies Regulation, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, and in particular with the provision in regard to the registration of the particulars of mortgages and charges affecting the property of the company or created by it, and to keeping a register of the directors, and to sending to the registrar an annual list of members, and a summary of particulars relating thereto and notice of any consolidation or increase of share capital, or conversion of shares into stock, and copies of special resolutions and a copy of the register of directors and notifications of any changes therein.

75. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose—

(*a*) of all appointments of officers made by the directors;

(*b*) of the names of the directors present at each meeting of the directors and of any committee of the directors;

(*c*) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the company, and, of the directors, and of committees of directors;

and every director present at any meeting of directors or committee of directors shall sign his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

The Seal.

76. The seal of the company shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of the board of directors, and in the presence of at least two directors and of the secretary or such other person as the directors may appoint for the purpose; and those two directors and secretary or other person as aforesaid shall sign every instrument to which the seal of the company is so affixed in their presence.

Disqualifications of Directors.

77. The office of director shall be vacated if the director—

(*a*) ceases to be a director by virtue of section 85 of the Mysore Companies Regulation; or

(*b*) holds, or any partner of his, or the firm of which he is a member, holds, any other office of profit under the company except that of managing director or manager; or

(*c*) is adjudged insolvent; or

(*d*) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind; or

(*e*) is concerned or participates in the profits of any contract with the company; or

(*f*) is punished with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;

Provided, however, that no director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any company which has entered into contracts with, or done any work for, the company of which he is director; but a director shall not vote in respect of any such contract or work, and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

78. At the first ordinary meeting of the company, the whole of the directors shall retire from office, and at the ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the directors for the time being or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office.

79. The directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but has between persons who became directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

80. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election.

81. The company at the general meeting at which a director retires in manner aforesaid may fill up the vacated office by electing a person thereto.

82. If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place, the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and, if at the adjourned meeting the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the vacating directors or such of them as have not had their places filled up shall be deemed to have been re-elected at the adjourned meeting.

83. The company may from time to time in general meeting increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

84. Any casual vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled up by the directors, but the person so chosen shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

85. The directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint a person as an additional director, who shall retire from office at the next following ordinary general meeting, but shall be eligible for election by the company at that meeting as an additional director.

86. The company may by extraordinary resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead; the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

Proceedings of directors.

87. The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings, as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director shall, at any time, summon a meeting of directors.

88. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors, and unless so fixed shall (when the number of directors exceeds three) be three.

89. The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the regulations of the company as the necessary quorum of directors, the continuing directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to that number, or of summoning a general meeting of the company, but for no other purpose.

90. The directors may elect a chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

91. The directors may delegate only of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit; any committee so found shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the directors.

92. A committee may elect a chairman of their meetings; if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

93. A committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

94. All acts done by any meeting of the directors or of a committee directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Dividends and Reserve.

95. The company in general meeting may declare dividends, but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

96. The directors may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the directors to be justified by the profits of the company.

97. No dividends shall be paid otherwise than out of profits.

98. Subject to the rights of persons (if any) entitled to shares with special rights as to dividends, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares, but if and so long as nothing is paid upon any of the shares in the company, dividends may be declared and paid according to the amounts of the shares. No amount paid on a share in advance of calls shall, while carrying interest, be treated for the purposes of this article as paid on the share.

99. The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the company such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the directors, be applicable for meeting contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for any other purposes to which the profits of the company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the company or be invested in such investments (other than shares of the company) as the directors may from time to time think fit.

100. If several persons are registered as jointholders of any share, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable on the share.

101. Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned to the persons entitled to share therein.

No dividend shall bear interest against the company.

Accounts.

103. The directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—

(*a*) of the sums of money received and expended by the company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place: and

(*b*) of the assets and liabilities of the company.

104. The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the company, or at such other place or places as the directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the directors.

105. The directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being directors, and no member (not being a director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the company except as conferred by law or authorised by the directors or by the company in general meeting.

106. Once at least in every year the directors shall lay before the company in general meeting a profit and loss account for the period since the preceding account or (in the case of the first account) since the incorporation of the company, made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting.

107. The profit and loss account shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expenses of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting, and, in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

108. A balance sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the company in general meeting made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting. The balance-sheet shall be accompanied by a report of the directors as to the state of the company's affairs, and the amount which they recommend to be paid by way of dividend, and the amount (if any) which they propose to carry to a reserve fund.

109. A copy of the balance-sheet and report shall, seven days previously to the meeting, be sent to the persons entitled to receive notices of general meetings in the manner in which notice are to be given hereunder.

110. The directors shall in all respects comply with the provisions of sections 134 to 139 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

Audit.

111. Amildars shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with sections 148 and 149 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

Notices.

112. (*1*) A notice may be given by the company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him to his registered address, or (if he has no registered address, in Mysore) to the address, if any, within Mysore supplied by him to the company for the giving of notices to him.

(2) Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

113. If a member has no registered address in Mysore, and has not supplied to the company and address within Mysore for the giving of notices to him, a notice addressed to him and advertised in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of the registered office of the company shall be deemed to be duly given to him on the day on which the advertisement appears.

114. A notice may be given by the company to the joint-holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint-holder first in the register in respect of the share.

115. A notice may be given by the company on the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or assignee of the insolvent or by any like description, at the address (if any) in Mysore supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or insolvency had not occurred.

116. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in some manner hereinbefore authorised to (*a*) every member of the company (including bearers of share warrants) except those members who (having no registered address within Mysore) have not supplied to the company an address within Mysore for the giving of notices to them, and also to (b) every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member, who, but for his death or insolvency, would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting. No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

TABLE B.

(See sections 253 and 266.)

TABLE OF FEES TO BE PAID TO THE REGISTRAR.

I.—By a Company having a share capital.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. For registration of a company whose nominal share capital does not exceed Rs 20,000, a fee of	40	0	0
2. For registration of a company whose nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of forty rupees with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital (that is to say)—			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees ...	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 10,00,000 rupees ...	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 10,00,000 rupees	1	0	0
3. For registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees, as would have been payable if such increased share capital had formed part of the original share capital at the time of registration.			
Provided that no company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal share capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees taking into account, in the case of fees payable on an increase of share capital after registration, the fees paid on registration.			
4. For registration of any existing company, except such companies as are by this Regulation exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Regulation, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.			
5. For filing any document by this Regulation required or authorised to be filed, other than the memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed with the registrar by the liquidator in a winding up	5	0	0
6. For making a record of any fact by this Regulation authorised or required to be recorded by the registrar, a fee of	5	0	0

II.—By a company not having a share capital.

1. For registration of a company whose number of members as stated in the articles of association, does not exceed 20	40	0	0
2. For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100 ...	100	0	0
3. For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of associarton, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less member than 50 members after the first 100.			
4. For registration of a company in which the number of members is stated in the articles of association to be unlimited, a fee of ...	400	0	0
5. For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the company, the same fees as would have been payable if such increase had been stated in the articles of association at the time of registration ...	5	0	0
Provided that no one company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the company.			
6. For registration of any existing company except such companies as are by this Regulation exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Regulation, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.			
7. For filing any document by this Regulation required or authorised to be filed other than the memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed with the registrar by the liquidator in a winding up	5	0	0
8. For making a record of any fact by this Regulation authorised or required to be recorded by the registrar, a fee of	5	0	0

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See Section 102.)

STATEMENT IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS.

filed by

LIMITED.

pursuant to section 102 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, Presented for filing by

THE MYSORE COMPANIES REGULATION, 19

LIMITED.

STATEMENT IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS.

The nominal share capital of the company	Rs.
vided into	Shares of Rs. each. " " " " " "
mes, descriptions and addresses of directors or proposed directors and of the managers or proposed managers.	
Minimum subscription (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles of association on which the company may proceed to allotment.	
Number and amount of shares and debentures agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash.	1. shares of Rs. fully paid.
The consideration for the intended issue of those shares and debentures.	2. shares upon which Rs. per share credited as paid. 3. debenture Rs. 4. Consideration.
Names and addresses of (*a*) vendors of property purchased or acquired, (*b*) or proposed to be purchased or acquired by the company. Amount in (cash, shares or debentures) payable to each separate vendor.	
Amount (if any) paid or payable (in cash or shares or debentures) for any such property, specifying amount (if any) paid or payable or goodwill.	Total purchase price Rs. Cash ... ... " Shares ... ... " Debentures ... " Goodwill ... .. Rs.
Amount (if any) paid or payable as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares or debentures in the company or	Amount paid. " payable.
Rate of the commission	Rate per cent.

(*a*) For definition of vendor, see section 98 of the Mysore Companies Regulation.
(*b*) See section 99 of the Mysore Companies Regulation.

The nominal share capital of the company	Rs.
Estimated amount of preliminary expenses	Rs.
Amount paid or intended to be paid to any promoter Consideration for the payment	Name of promoter Amount Rs. Consideration:
Dates of, and parties to every material contract (other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of the business intended to be carried on by the company or entered into more than two years before the filing of this statement).	
Time and place at which the contracts or copies thereof may be inspected.	
Names and addresses of the auditors of the company (if any)	
Full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest of every director in the promotion of or in the property proposed to be acquired by the company, or, where the interest of such a director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm, with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or to the firm in cash or shares, or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as a director, or otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the company.	
Whether the articles contain any provisions precluding holders of shares or debentures receiving and inspecting balance-sheets or reports of the auditors or other reports.	Nature of the provisions.

(Signature of the persons abovenamed as directors or proposed directors, or of their agents authorised in writing.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(See Sections 6 and 155.)

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

1st—The name of the company is "The Eastern Steam Packet Company, Limited."

2nd—The registered office of the company will be situate in the province of Bombay.

3rd—The objects for which the company is established are "the conveyance of passengers and goods in ships or boats between such places as the company may from time to time determine, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th—The liability of the members is limited.

5th—The share capital of the company is two hundred thousand rupees, divided into one thousand shares of two hundred rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers	Number of shares taken by each subscriber
1. A. B. of, Merchant	200
2. C. D. „	25
3. E. F. „	30
4. G. H. „	40
5. I. J. „	15
6. K. L. „	5
7. M. N. „	10
Total shares taken ...	325

Dated the day of 192 .

Witness to the above signatures, X. Y., of .

FORM B.

(*See sections 7 and 155.*)

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Mutual Calcutta Marine Association, Limited."

2nd.—The registered office of the company will be situate in Calcutta.

3rd.—The objects for which the company is established are "the mutual insurance of ships belonging to members of the company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th—Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the events of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding one hundred rupees.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

"1. A. B. of
"2. C. D. of
"3. E. F. of
'4. G. H. of
"5. I. J. of
"6. K. L. of
"7. M. N. of

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.

X. V of

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION TO ACCOMPANY PRECEDING MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

Number of Members.

1. The company for the purpose of registration is declared to consist of five hundred members.

2. The directors hereinafter mentioned may, whenever the business or the association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

3. Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the company who insures any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

4. The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being less than one month nor more than three months after the incorporation of the company, and at such place, as the directors may determine.

5. A general meeting shall be held once in every year at such time (not being more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting) and place as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, or, in default at such time in the month following that in which the anniversary of the company's incorporation occurs, and at such place, as the directors shall appoint. In default of a general meeting being so held, a general meeting shall be held in the month next following, and may be called by any two members in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meeting are to be called by the directors.

6. The abovementioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

7. The directors may, whenever they think fit, and shall on a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, call an extraordinary general meeting.

8. Any requisition made by the members must state the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the company.

9. On receipt of the requisition the directors shall forthwith proceed to call a general meeting: if they do not proceed to cause a meeting to be held within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition being so deposited, the requisitionists or any other five members may themselves call a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

10. Fourteen days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of the business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner (if any) as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such a notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

11. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors, the election of directors and other officers in the place of those retiring by rotation, and the fixing of remuneration of the auditors.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of the business. The quorum shall be ascertained as follows (that is to say):—if the members of the company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five: if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed ten.

13. If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of members is not present, the meeting, if called on the requisition of the members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

14. The chairman (if any) of the directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the company.

15. If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of that meeting.

16. The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

17. At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least three members, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the numbers or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

18. If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Votes of Members.

19. Every member shall have one vote and no more.

20. If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal guardian.

21. No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all moneys due from him to the company have been paid.

22. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy: Provided that no company shall vote by proxy as long as a resolution of its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 78 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, is in force. A proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or, if such appointor is a corporation under its common seal.

23 (1) No person shall act as a proxy unless he is a member, or unless he is appointed to act at the meeting as proxy for a corporation.

(2) The instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered office of the company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

24. Any instrument appointing a proxty shall be in the following form:—

Company, Limited,

I, , of , being a Member of the Company, Limited, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the [ordinary or extraordinary, as the case may be] general meeting of the company to be held on the day of and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this day of

Directors.

25. The number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

26. Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall for all the purposes of the Mysore Companies Regulation, be deemed to be directors.

Powers of Directors.

27. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who may exercise all such powers of the company as are not by the Mysore Companies Regulation, or by any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the company in general meeting; but no Regulation made by the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

Elections of Directors.

28. The directors shall be elected annually by the company in general meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert *rules as to mode in which business of insurance is to be conducted.*)

Audit.

29. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with sections 148 and 149 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, and for this purpose the said sections shall have effect as if the word "members" were substituted for "shareholders," and as if "first general meeting" were substituted for "statutory meeting."

Notices.

30. A notice may be given by the company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him to his registered address.

31. Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Names, Address and Descriptions of Subscribers.

"1. A. B. of "2. C. D. of
"3. E. F. of "4. G. H. of
"5. I. J. of "6. K. L. of
"7. M. N. of

Dated the day of 19

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y., of

FORM C.

(*See sections 7 and 155.*)

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY, LIMITED, BY GUARANTEE AND HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL.

Memorandum of Association.

First.—The name of the company is "The Snowy Range Hotel Company, Limited."

Second.—The registered office of the company will be situate in the province of Bengal.

Third.—The objects for which the company is established are "the facilitating travelling in the Snowy Range, by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers, and doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

Fourth—The liability of the members is limited.

Fifth—Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up, while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company, contracted before he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding fifty rupees.

Sixth—The share capital of the company shall consist of five hundred thousand rupees, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber
"1. A. B. of	200
"2. C. D. of	25
"3. E. F. of	30
"4. G. H. of	40
"5. I. J. of	15
"6. K. L. of	5
"7. M. N. of	10
Total shares taken ...	325

Dated the *day of* *192*

Witness to the above signatures

X. Y., of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of As.....

1. The share capital of the company is five hundred thousand rupees, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

2. The directors may, with the sanction of the company in general meeting reduce the amount of shares in the company.

3. The directors may, with the sanction of the company in general meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the company.

4. All the articles of Table A of the Mysore Companies Regulation, shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles and to apply to the company.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

"1. A. B. of , merchant.
"2. C. D. of
"3. E. F. of
"4. G. H. of
"5. I. J. of
"6. K. L. of
"7. M. N. of

Dated the *day of* *192*

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y., of

FORM D.

(*See sections 8 and 151.*)

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF AN UNLIMITED COMPANY HAVING SHARE CAPITAL

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the company is "The Patent Stereotype company.

2nd.—The registered office of the company will be situate in the

3rd.—The objects for which the company is established are "the working of a patent' method of founding and casting stereotype plates of which method P. Q., of is the sole patentee.'

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed int a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree t take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subsrcibers	Number of share taken by each Subscriber
"1. A. B. of	3
"2. C. D. of	2
"3. E. F. of	1
"4. G. H. of	2
"5. I. J. of	2
"6. K. L. of	1
"7. M. N. of	1
Total shares taken ...	12

Dated the *day of* *19* .

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y., of

Articles of Association to accompany the preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The share capital of the company is twenty thousand rupees, divided into twenty shares of one thousand rupees each.

2. All the articles of Table A of the Mysore Companies Regulation shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles, and to apply to the company.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

"1. A. B. of merchant.
"2. C. D. of
"3. E. F. of
"4. G. H. of
"5. I. J. of
"6. K. L. of
"7. M. N. of

Dated the *day of* *19*

Witness to above signatures.

X. Y., of

FORM E.

AS REQUIRED BY PART OF THE REGULATION

(*See section 32*).

Summary of Share Capital and Shares of the Company, Limited, made up to the day of 19 (being the day of the first ordinary general meeting in 19).

Nominal share capital Rs. divided { shares of Rs. each. / shares of Rs. each.

Total number of shares taken up to the day of 19 which number must agree with the total shown in the list as held by existing members.

Number of shares issued subject to payment wholly in cash.

Number of shares issued as fully paid up otherwise than in cash ... ...

Number of shares issued as partly up to the extent of per share otherwise than in cash.

When there are shares of different kinds or amounts (e. g., Preference and Ordinary or Rs. 200 or Rs. 100), state the numbers and nominal values separately.

There has been called up on each—of shares ... ... Rs
There has been called up on each—of shares ... ... Rs.
There has been called up on each—of shares ... ... Rs.
† Total amount of calls received, including payments on application and allotment Rs.
Total amount (if any) agreed to be considered as paid on shares which have been issued as fully paid up otherwise than in cash ... Rs.
Total amount (if any) agreed to be considered as paid on shares which have been issued on partly paid up to the extent of per share Rs.
Total amount of calls unpaid Rs
Total amount (if any) of sums paid by way of commission in respect of shares or debentures or allowed by way of discount since date of last summary Rs
Total amount (if any) paid on ‡ shares forfeited Rs
Total amount of shares and stock for which share-warrants are outstanding Rs
Total amount of share-warrants issued and surrendered respectively since date of last summary Rs.
Number of shares or amount of stock comprised in each share-warrant Rs.
Total amount of debt due from the company in respect of all mortgages and charges which are required to be registered with the registrar under this Regulation ... ... Rs.

List of persons holding shares in the Company, Limited, on the day of 19 , and of persons who have held shares herein at any time since the date of the last return, showing their names and addresses and an account of the shares so held.

Folio in register ledger containing particulars	Names, addresses and occupations				Account of shares					
	Name in full	Father's name	Address	Occupation or caste	Number of shares held by existing Members at date of return	§ Particulars of shares transferred since the date of the last return by persons who are still Members		§ Particulars of shares transferred since the date of the last return by persons who have ceased to be Members		Remarks
						Number ††	Date of registration of transfer	Number ††	Date of registration of transfer	

Names and addresses of the persons who are the directors of the Limited, on the day of 19

Names	Addresses

Names and addresses of the persons who are the managers of the Limited, on the day of 19

Names	Addresses

NOTE.—Banking companies must add a list of all their places of business.

I, , do hereby certify that the above list and summary truly and correctly states the facts as they stood on the day of 19

(Signature).....

.....

(State whether director, manager or secretary.)

* Where various amounts have been called or there are shares of different kinds, state them separately.
† Include what has been received on forfeited as well as on existing shares.
‡ State the aggregate number of shares forfeited.
** State the aggregate number of shares forfeited (if any).
†† The aggregate number of shares held, and not the distinctive numbers, must be stated and the column must be added up thoroughout so as to make one total to agree with that stated in the summary to have been taken up.
‡‡ When the shares are of different classes, these columns may be sub-divided so that the number of each class held or transferred may be shown separately.
§ The date of registration of each transfer should be given as well as the number of shares transferred on each date. The particulars should be placed opposite the name of the transferer and not opposite that of the transferee, but the name of the transferee may be inserted in the remarks column immediately opposite the particulars of each transfer.

FORM F.

(See section 136.)

....LIMITED.

Balance-sheet as at.....19

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
CAPITAL—						
Authorised Capital.....shares of Rs.....each.	...	...	...			
Issued Capital.....shares of Rs..... .....each.	...	...	...			
Subscribed Capital.....shares of Rs..... ....each.	...	...	...			
Amount called up at Rs.....per share.	...	...	...			
Less—Cals unpaid	...	...	...			
Add—Forfeited shares (amount paid up).	...	...	...	...	...	...
RESERVE FUND OR DEVELOPMENT FUND.				...	...	...
ANY SINKING FUND				...	...	...
ANY OTHER FUND CREATED OUT OF NET PROFITS.				...	...	...
ANY PENSION OR INSURANCE FUND.				...	...	...
PROVISION FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS.				...	...	...
LOANS ON MORTGAGE OR MORTGAGE DEBENTURE BONDS.				...	...	...
LOANS OTHERWISE SECURED ... (Stating the nature of security)				...	...	...
LOANS UNSECURED.						
INTEREST				...	...	...
Accrued on Mortgages, Debentures or other Secured Loans.						
UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS				...	...	...
LIABILITIES				...	...	...
For Goods supplied	...	...	...			
,, Expenses	...	...	...			
,, Acceptances	...	...	..			
,, Other Finance	...	...	...			
ADVANCE PAYMENTS AND UNEXPIRED DISCOUNTS. (For the portion for which value has still to be given, *e.g.*, in the case of the following classes of Companies—Newspaper, Fire Insurance Theater, Club, Banking, Steamship Companies, etc.)				...	...	...
PROFIT AND LOSS				...	...	...
Balance as per previous Balance Sheet.	...	...	...			
Less—Appropriation thereof ...	...	..	...			
Balance brought forward ...	...	...	...			
Profit since last Balance Sheet ...	...	...	...			
(*N.B.*—These details need not be given if the same be contained in a Profit and Loss Account attached to the Balance Sheet.)						
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES—				...	...	...
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts.	...	...	...			
Moneys for which the Company is contingently liable.	...	...	...			
Arrears of Cumulative Preference Dividends.	...	...	...			

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ...				...	...	...
(Distinguishing as far as possible between expenditure upon goodwill, land, buildings, leaseholds, railway sidings, plant, machinery, furniture, development of property, patents, trade marks and designs, interest paid out of capital during construction, etc., and stating in every case the original cost and the total Depreciation written off under each head.)						
PRELIMINARY EXPENSES ...				...	...	...
COMMISSION OR BROKERAGE ...				...	...	...
(Commission or Brokerage paid for underwriting or placing shares or debentures until written off.)				...	...	...
STORES AND SPARE GEAR ...				...	...	...
LOOSE TOOLS				...	...	...
LIVE STOCK				...	...	...
STOCK IN TRADE				...	...	...
(Stating mode of valuation, *e.g.*, cost of market-value.)						
BILLS OF EXCHANGE				...	...	...
BOOKS DEBTS				...	...	...
(Distinguishing in the case of a Bank between those considered good and in respect of which the Bank is fully secured and those considered good for which the Bank holds no security other than the debtor's personal security, and distinguishing in all cases between debts considered good and debts considered doubtful or bad. Debts due by Directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons to be separately stated in call cases.)						
ADVANCES				...	...	...
(Recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received, *e.g.*, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, etc.)						
INVESTMENTS				...	...	...
(Nature of Investment and mode of valuation, *e.g.*, cost of market-value.)						
INTEREST ACCRUED ON INVESTMENTS.				...	...	...
CASH AND OTHER BALANCES ...				...	...	...
Amount in hand	...	...	..			
Balances with Agents and Bankers (in detail showing whether on deposit or current accounts, etc.)	...	...	...			
Profit and Loss (giving, in the case of a debit balance, details as far as possible as in the case of a credit balance.)				...	...	...
				...	...	...

FORM G.

(See section 136.)

FORM OF STATEMENT TO BE PUBLISHED BY BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANIES AND DEPOSIT, PROVIDENT, OR BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

*The share capital of the company is Rs. divided into shares of each

The number of shares issued is Calls to the amount of Rs. per share have been made, under which the sum of Rs. has been received.

The liabilities of the company on the thirty-first day of December (or thirtieth of June) were:—

Debts owing to sundry persons by the company.

Under decree, Rs.

On mortgages or bonds, Rs.

On notes, bills or hundis, Rs.

On other contracts, Rs.

On estimated liabilities, Rs.

The assets of the company on that day were:—

Government securities [stating them], Rs.

Bills of exchange, hundis and promissory notes, Rs.

Cash at the Bankers, Rs.

Other securities, Rs.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 292.)

ENACTMENT REPEALED.

1	2	3	4
Year	No.	Subject or short title	Extent of repeal
1895	III	The Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895...	So much as has not been repealed

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law on the subject of Joint Stock Companies has recently been revised and consolidated in British India on the lines of the English Companies (Consolidation) Act of 1908. In Mysore, the law on this subject is contained in Regulation III of 1895, which was modelled on the British Indian law then in force. New and important provisions have been introduced into the Indian Company law by Act VII of 1913, and Act XI of 1914, The present Bill is intended to bring the law into conformity with that in British India.

*If the company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the statement relating to capital and share must be

D. O. No. 482, dated 20th January 1916, from the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, to Sir M Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore.

Serial No. 2.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your D. O. Letter No. 3715, dated the 15th January 1916, forwarding a Bill to amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations in the Mysore State, and in reply, to say that the Resident sees no *prima facie* objection to the Bill being laid before the Legislative Council.

Letter No. Pol. 986, dated 31st March 1917, to the First Assistant Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

Serial No. 3.

I am directed to forward herewith two copies of the Bill to amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations as adopted by the Mysore Legislative Council together with copies of the Bill as introduced and the report of the Select Committee thereon. The statement of objects and reasons accompanying the Bill explains the object and scope of the Bill and the report of the Select Committee deals with the amendments made in the Bill originally published.

I am to request that sanction of the Government of India may kindly be obtained for passing the Bill into law.

Letter No. 1392, dated 4th June 1917, from Major T. H. St. George Tucker, First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General Department.

Serial No. 4.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 986--Pol., dated the 31st March 1917, forwarding copies of the Mysore Companies Bill.

2. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to accord his consent to the Bill, on the understanding that he retains over it the power and authority which vest in him by virtue of Article 18 of the Treaty of 1913.

3. The Government of India point out that Section 246 I and Table B in the First Schedule of the Indian Companies Act 1913 (VII of 1913), have since been amended.* I am to invite the attention of the Durbar to this fact, in case they may wish to amend their Bill accordingly. As regards the amendment of Table B, should the Durbar desire similarly to reduce the filing fees payable in Mysore, they should do so by notification under Section 253 of the Bill when passed into Law, if they find it inconvenient to make any amendment in the Bill at this stage.

* *Vide* the last entry in the First Schedule to the Repealing and Amending Act, 1915, (XI of 1915).
Vide Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 6161-26, dated the 22nd July 1916. (Printed on page 997, Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd July 1916).

Order No. J. 1335, dated 13th October 1917.

Serial No. 5.

Ordered that the accompanying Mysore Companies Regulation,* which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 9th day of October 1917, be published as Regulation No. VIII of 1917, in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

THE MYSORE COMPANIES REGULATION
(No. VIII OF 1917).

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REGULATION No. VIII OF 1917.

(Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 9th day of October 1917.)

A REGULATION TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO TRADING COMPANIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short title, commencement and extent

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1918 and

(3) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

(1) "articles" means the articles of association of a company as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, including, so far as they apply to the company, the regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule anuexed to the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, or in Table A in the First Schedule annexed to this Regulation.

(2) "company" means a company formed and registered under this Regulation or an existing company:

(3) "the Court" means the Court having jurisdiction under this Regulation:

(4) "debenture" includes debenture stock:

(5) "director" includes any person occupying the position of a director by whatever name called:

(6) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district:

(7) "existing company" means a company formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or under the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895:

(7*a*) The Indian Companies Act, 1866, means Act X of 1866 as extending to Mysore.

(8) "Insurance company" means a company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses:

(9) "manager" includes any person occupying the position of a manager by whatever name called, and whether under a contract of service or not:

(10) "memorandum" means the memorandum of association of a company as originally framed or as altered in pursuance of the provisions of this Regulation:

(11) "officer" includes any director, manager or secretary but, save in sections 235,236 and 237, does not include an auditor:

(12) "prescribed" means, as respects the provisions of this Regulation relating to the winding up of companies, prescribed by rules made by the Chief Court, and as respects the other provisions of this Regulation prescribed by the Government:

(13) "private company" means a company which

(*i*) by its articles—

(*a*) restricts the right to transfer its shares; and

(*b*) limits the number of its members (exclusive of persons who are in the employ of the company) to fifty; and

(*c*) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the company: and

(*ii*) continues to observe such restrictions, limitations and prohibitions.

Provided that where two or more persons hold one or more shares in a company jointly they shall, for the purposes of this definition, be considered as a single member:

(14) "prospectus" means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement or other invitation offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares or debentures of a company:

(15) "the registrar means a registrar or assistant registrar performing under this Regulation the duty of registration of companies: and

(16) "share" means share in the share capital of the company, and includes stock except when a distinction between stock and shares is expressed or implied.

Jurisdiction of the Courts.

3. (1) The Court having jurisdiction under this Regulation shall be the Chief Court:

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to such restrictions and conditions as it thinks fit, empower any District Court to exercise all or any of the jurisdiction by this Regulation conferred upon the Court, and in that case such District Court shall, as regards the jurisdiction so conferred, be the Court in respect of all companies having their registered offices in the district.

(2) For the purposes of jurisdiction to wind up companies, the expression 'registered office' means the place which has longest been the registered office of the company during the six months immediately preceding the presentation of the petition for winding up.

(3) Nothing in this section shall invalidate a proceeding by reason of its being taken in a wrong Court.

PART II.

Constitution and Incorporation.

Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.

4. (1) No company, association or partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed for the purposes of carrying on the business of banking unless it is registered as a company under this Regulation.

(2) No company, association or partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed for the purposes of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the company, association or partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a company under this Regulation.

Memorandum of Association.

Mode of forming incorporated company.

5. Any seven or more persons (or, where the company to be formed will be a private company, any two or more persons) associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association and otherwise complying with the requirements of this Regulation in respect of registration, form an incorporated company, with or without limited liability (that is to say), either—

(*i*) a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them (in this Regulation termed a company limited by shares); or

(*ii*) a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to such amount as the members may respectively thereby undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up (in this Regulation termed a company limited by guarantee); or

(*iii*) a company not having any limit on the liability of its members (in this Regulation termed an unlimited company).

Memorandum of company limited by shares.

6. In the case of a company limited by shares—

(1) the memorandum shall state

(*i*) the name of the company with "Limited" as the last word in its name;

(*ii*) the objects of the company

(*iv*) that the liability of the members is limited;

(*v*) the amount of share capital with which the company proposes to be registered, and the division thereof into shares of a fixed amount:

(2) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share;

(3) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes

Memorandum of company limited by guarantee.

7. In the case of a company limited by guarantee—

(1) the memorandum shall state—

(*i*) the name of the company with "Limited" as the last word in its name;

(*ii*) the objects of the company;

(*iv*) that the liability of the members is limited;

(*v*) that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount:

(2) if the company has a share capital—

(*i*) the memorandum shall also state the amount of share capital with which the company proposes to be registered and the division thereof into shares of a fixed amount;

(*ii*) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share;

(*iii*) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Memorandum of unlimited company.

8. In the case of an unlimited company—

(1) the memorandum shall state—

(*i*) the name of the company;

(*ii*) the objects of the company:

(2) if the company has a share capital—

(*i*) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share;

(*ii*) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Signature of memorandum.

9. The memorandum shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of at least one witness who shall attest the signature.

Restriction on alteration of memorandum.

10. A company shall not alter the conditions contained in its memorandum except in the cases and in the mode and to the extent for which express provision is made in this Regulation.

Name of company and change of name.

11. (1) A company shall not be registered by a name identical with that by which a company in existence is already registered, or so nearly resembling that name as to be calculated to deceive, except, where the company in existence is in the course of being dissolved and signifies, its consent in such manner as the registrar requires.

(2) If a company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a company in existence is previously registered, or so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, the first-mentioned company may, with the sanction of the registrar,change its name.

(3) A company shall not be registered by a name which contains any of the following words, namely,—"Maharaja" "Royal," or words expressing or implying the sanction, approval or patronage of the Government, except where the Government, signifies its consent to the use of such words as part of the name of the company by order in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to Government.

(4) Any company may, by special resolution and subject to the approval of the Government signified in writing, under the hand of one of the Secretaries to the Government, change its name.

(5) Where a company changes its name, the registrar shall enter the new name on the register in place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case. On the issue of such a certificate, the change of name shall be complete.

(6) The change of name shall not affect any rights or obligations of the company, or render defective any legal proceedings by or against the company; and any legal proceedings that might have been continued or commenced against it by its former name may be continued or commenced against it by its new name.

Alteration of memorandum.

12. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, a company may, by special resolution, alter the provisions of its memorandum with respect to the objects of the company, so far as may be required to enable it—

(*a*) to carry on its business more economically or more efficiently; or

(*b*) to attain its main purpose by new or improved means; or

(*c*) to enlarge or change the local area of its operations; or

(*d*) to carry on some business which under existing circumstances may conveniently or advantageously be combined with the business of the company; or

(*e*) to restrict or abandon any of the objects specified in the memorandum.

(2) The alteration shall not take effect until and except in so far as it is confirmed by the Court on petition.

(3) Before confirming the alteration, the Court must be satisfied—

(*a*) that sufficient notice has been given to every holder of debentures of the company, and to any persons or class of persons whose interests will, in the opinion of the Court, be affected by the alteration; and

(*b*) that, with respect to every creditor who in the opinion of the Court is entitled to object, and who signifies his objection in manner directed by the Court, either his consent to the alteration has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined or has been secured to the satisfaction of the Court:

Provided that the Court may in the case of any person or class, for special reasons, dispense with the notice required by this section.

Power of Court when confirming alteration.

13. The Court may make an order confirming the alteration either wholly or in part, and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and may make such order as to costs as it thinks proper.

Exercise of discretion by Court.

14. The Court shall, in exercising its discretion under sections 12 and 13, have regard to the rights and interests of the members of the company or of any class of them, as well as to the rights and interests of the creditors, and may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the proceedings

in order that an arrangement may be made to the satisfaction of the Court for the purchase of the interests of dissentient members; and may give such directions and make such orders as it may think expedient for facilitating or carrying into effect any such arrangement;

Provided that no part of the capital of the company may be expended in any such purchase.

Procedure on confirmation of the alteration.

15. (1) A certified copy of the order confirming the alteration, together with a printed copy of the memorandum as altered, shall, within three months from the date of the order, be filed by the company with the registrar, and he shall register the same, and shall certify the registration under his hand and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Regulation with respect to the alteration and the confirmation thereof have been complied with, and thence forth the memorandum so altered shall be the memorandum of the company.

(2) The Court may by order at any time extend the time for the filing of documents with the registrar under this section for such period as the Court thinks proper.

Effect of failure to register within three months.

16. No such alteration shall have any operation until registration thereof has been duly effected in accordance with the provisions of section 15, and if such registration is not effected within three months next after the date of the order of the Court confirming the alteration or within such further time as may be allowed by the Court in accordance with the provisions of section 15, such alteration and order and all proceedings connected therewith shall, at the expiration of such period of three months or such further time, as the case may be, become absolutely null and void:

Provided that the Court may, on sufficient cause shown, revive the order on application made within a further period of one month.

Articles of Association.

Registration of articles.

17. (1) There may, in the case of a company limited by shares, and there shall, in the case of a company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be registered with the memorandum, articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum and prescribing regulations for the company.

(2) Articles of association may adopt all or any of the regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule.

(3) In the case of an unlimited company or a company limited by guarantee, the articles, if the company has a share capital, shall state the amount of share capital with which the company proposes to be registered.

(4) In the case of an unlimited company or a company limited by guarantee, if the company has not a share capital, the articles shall state the number of members with which the company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the registrar to determine the fees payable on registration.

Application of Table A.

18. In the case of a company limited by shares and registered after the commencement of this Regulation, if articles are not registered, or, if articles are registered, in so far as the articles do not exclude or modify the regulations in Table A in the First Schedule, those regulations shall, so far as applicable be the regulations of the company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were contained in duly registered articles.

Form and signature of articles.

19. Articles shall—

(*a*) be printed;

(*b*) be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively; and

(*c*) be signed by each subscriber of the memorandum of association in the presence of at least one witness who must attest the signature.

Alteration of articles by special resolution.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and to the conditions contained in its memorandum, a company may by special resolution alter or add to its articles; and any alteration or addition so made shall be as valid as if originally contained in the articles, and be subject in like manner to alteration by special resolution.

General Provisions.

Effect of memorandum and articles.

21. (1) The memorandum and articles shall, when registered, bind the company and the members thereof to the same extent as if they respectively had been signed by each member and contained a covenant on the part of each member, his heirs, and legal representatives, to observe all the provisions of the memorandum and of the articles, subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

(2) All money payable by any member to the company under the memorandum or articles shall be a debt due from him to the company.

Registration of memorandum and articles.

22. The memorandum and the articles (if any shall be filed with the registrar who shall retain and register them,

Effect of registration.

23. (1) On the registration of the memorandum of a company, the registrar shall certify under his hand that the company is incorporated, and in the case of a limited company that the company is limited.

(2) From the date of incorporation mentioned in the certificate of incorporation, the subscribers of the memorandum, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the company, shall be a body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated company and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up as is mentioned in this Regulation.

Conclusiveness of certificate of incorporation.

24. (1) A certificate of incorporation given by the registrar in respect of any association shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Regulation in respect of registration and of matters precedent and incidental thereto have been complied with, and that the association is a company authorised to be registered and duly registered under this Regulation.

(2) A declaration by an advocate, entitled to appear before the Chief Court who is engaged in the formation of a company, or by a person named in the articles as a director, manager or secretary of the company, of compliance with all or any of the said requirements shall be filed with the registrar, and the registrar may accept such a declaration as sufficient, evidence of compliance.

Copies of memorandum and articles to be given to members.

25. (1) Every company shall send to every member, at his request and on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the company may prescribe a copy of the memorandum and of the articles (if any).

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Associations not for Profit.

Power to dispense with "Limited" in name of charitable and other companies.

26. (1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Government that an association capable of being formed as a limited company has been or is about to be formed for promoting commerce, art, science, charity, or any other useful object, and applies or intends to apply its profits (if any) or other income in promoting its objects, and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members, the Government may, by license under the hand of one of its Secretaries, direct that the association be registered as a company with limited liability, without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name, and the association may be registered accordingly.

(2) A license by the Government under this section may be granted on such conditions and subject to such regulations as the Government thinks fit, and those conditions and regulations shall be binding on the association, and shall, if the Government so directs, be inserted in the memorandum and articles, or in one of those documents.

(3) The association shall on registration enjoy all the privileges of limited companies, and be subject to all their obligations, except those of using the word "Limited" as any part of its name and of publishing its name, and of filing lists of members and directors and managers with registrar.

(4) A license under this section may at any time be revoked by the Government, and upon revocation, the registrar shall enter the word "Limited" at the end of the name of the association upon the register, and the association shall cease to enjoy the exemptions and privileges granted by this section:

Provided that, before a license is so revoked, the Government shall give to the association notice in writing of its intention, and shall afford the association an opportunity of submitting a representation in opposition to the revocation.

Companies limited by Guarantee.

Provision as to companies limited by guarantee.

27. (1) In the case of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, and registered after the commencement of this Regulation, every provision in the memorandum or articles or in any resolution of the company purporting to give any person a right to participate in the divisible profit of the company otherwise than as a member shall be void.

(2) For the purpose of the provisions of this Regulation relating to the memorandum of a company limited by guarantee and of this section, every provision in the memorandum or articles, or in any resolution, of any company limited by guarantee and registered after the commencement of this Regulation, purporting to divide the undertaking of the company into shares or interests, shall be treated as a provision for a share capital, notwithstanding that the nominal amount or number of the shares or interests is not specified thereby.

PART III.

SHARE CAPITAL, REGISTRATION OF UNLIMITED COMPANY AS LIMITED, AND UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

Distribution of Share Capital.

Nature of shares.

28. (1) The shares or other interest of any member in a company shall be moveable property, transferable in manner provided by the articles of the company.

(2) Each share in a company having a share capital shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Certificate of shares or stock.

29. A certificate, under the common seal of the company, specifying any shares or stock held by any member, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the member to the shares or stock therein specified.

Definition of "member."

30. (1) The subscribers of the memorandum of a company shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the company, and on its registration shall be entered as members in its register of members.

(2) Every other person who agrees to become a member of a company, and whose name is entered in its register of members, shall be a member of the company.

Register of members.

31. (1) Every company shall keep in one or more books a register of its members, and enter therein the following particulars:—

(*i*) the names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members, and, in the case of a company having a share capital, a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number, and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member

(*ii*) the date at which each person was entered in the register as a member;

(*iii*) the date at which any person ceased to be a member.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Annual list of members and summary.

32 (1) Every company having a share capital shall once at least in every year make a list of all persons who, on the day of the first or only ordinary general meeting in the year, are members of the company, and of all persons who have ceased to be members since the date of the last return or (in the case of the first return) of the incorporation of the company.

(2) The list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the past and present members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of the existing members at the date of the return, specifying shares transferred since the date of the last return or (in the case of the first return) of the incorporation of the company by persons who are still members and persons who have ceased to be members respectively and the dates of registration of the transfers and shall contain a summary distinguishing between shares issued for cash and shares issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and specifying the following particulars:—

(*a*) the amount of the share capital of the company, and the number of the shares into which it is divided;

(*b*) the number of shares taken from the commencement of the company up to the date of the return;

(*c*) the amount called up on each share;

(*d*) the total amount of calls received;

(*e*) the total amount of calls unpaid;

(*f*) the total amount of the sums (if any) paid by way of commission in respect of any shares or debentures, or allowed by way of discount in respect of any debentures, since the date of the last return;

(*g*) the total number of shares forfeited;

(*h*) the total amount of shares or stock for which share-warrants are outstanding at the date of the return;

(*i*) the total amount of share-warrants issued and surrendered respectively since the date of the last return;

(*k*) the number of shares or amount of stock comprised in each share-warrant;

(*l*) the names and addressess of the persons who at the date of the return are the directors of the company and of the persons (if any) who at the said date are the managers of the company; and

(*m*) the total amount of debt due from the company in respect of all mortgages and charges which are required to be registered with the registrar under this Regulation.

(3) The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register of members, and shall be completed within seven days after the day of the first or only ordinary general meeting in the year, and the company shall forthwith file with the registrar a copy signed by a director, manager or secretary of the company, together with the certificate from such director or by the manager or the secretary that the list and summary state the facts as they stood on the day aforesaid.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Trusts not to be entered on register.

33. No notice of any trust, expressed, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the register, or be receivable by the registrar.

Registration of transfer at request of transferor

34. On the application of the transferor of any share or interest in a company, the company shall enter in its register of members the names of the transferee in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for the entry were made by the transferee.

Transfer by legal representative.

35. A transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a company made by his legal representative shall, although the legal representative is not himself a member, be as valid as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Inspection of register of members.

36. (1) The register of members, commencing from the date of the registration of the company, shall be kept at the registered office of the company, and, except when closed under the provisions of this Regulation, shall during business hours (subject to such reasonable restrictions, as the company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be allowed for inspection) be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on payment of one rupee, or such less sum as the company may prescribe, for each inspection.

(2) Any member or other person may require a copy of the register, or of any part thereof, or of the list and summary required by this Regulation, or any part thereof, on payment of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(3) If any inspection or copy required under this section is refused, the company shall be liable for each refusal to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall be liable to the like penalty, and the court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Power to close register.

37. A company may, on giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the district in which the registered office of the company is situate, close the register of members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Power of Court to rectify register.

38. (1) If—

(*a*) the name of any person is fraudulently or without sufficient cause entered in or omitted from the register of members of a company; or

(*b*) default is made or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member,

the person aggrieved, or any member of the company, or the company, may apply to the Court for rectification of the register.

(2) The Court may either refuse the application or may order rectification of the register and payment by the company of any damages sustained by any party aggrieved, and may make such order as to costs as it in its discretion thinks fit.

(3) On any application under this section the Court may decide any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to the application to have his name entered in or omitted from the register, whether the question arises between members or alleged members, or between members or alleged members on the one hand and the company on the other hand; and generally may decide any question necessary or expedient to be decided for rectification of the register.

Provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised; and an appeal from the decision on such an issue shall lie in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, on the grounds mentioned in section 100 of that Code.

Notice to registrar of rectification of register.

39. In the case of a company required by this Regulation to file a list of its members with the registrar, the Court, when making an order for rectification of the register, shall, by its order, direct notice of the rectification to be filed with the registrar.

Register to be evidence.

40. The register of members shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Regulation directed or authorised to be inserted therein.

Issue of share-warrants to bearer.

43. A company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may, with respect to any fully paid-up shares, or to stock, issue under its common seal a warrant stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares or stock therein specified, and may provide, by coupons or otherwise, for the payment of the future dividends on the shares or stock included in the warrant, in this Regulation termed a share-warrant.

Effect of share-warrant.

44. A share-warrant shall entitle the bearer thereof to the shares or stock therein specified, and the shares or stock may be transferred by delivery of the warrant.

Registration of name of bearer of share-warrant.

45. The bearer of a share-warrant shall, subject to the articles of the company, be entitled, on surrendering it for cancellation, to have his name entered as a member in the register of members; and the company shall be responsible for any loss incurred by any person by reason of the company entering in its register the name of a bearer of a share-warrant in respect of the shares or stock therein specified without the warrant being surrendered and cancelled.

Position of bearer of share-warrant.

46. The bearer of a share-warrant may, if the articles of the company so provide, be deemed to be a member of the company within the meaning of this Regulation, either to the full extent or for any purposes defined in the articles, except that he shall not be qualified in respect of the shares or stock specified in the warrant for being a director or manager of the company, in cases where such a qualification is required by the articles.

Entries in register when share-warrant issued.

47. (1) On the issue of a share-warrant the company shall strike out of register of members the name of the member then entered therein as holding the shares or stock specified in the warrant as if he had ceased to be a member, and shall enter in the register the following particulars namely:—

(*i*) the fact of the issue of the warrant;

(*ii*) a statement of the shares or stock included in the warrant, distinguishing each share by its number; and

(*iii*) the date of the issue of the warrant.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully continues or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Surrender of share-warrant.

48. Until the warrant is surrendered, the above particulars shall be deemed to be the particulars required by this Regulation to be entered in the register of members; and, on the surrender, the date of the surrender shall be entered as if it were the date at which a person ceased to be a member.

Power of company to arrange for different amounts being paid on shares.

49. A company, if so authorised by its articles, may do any one or more of the following things, namely:—

(1) make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the shareholders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares;

(2) accept from any member who assents thereto the whole or a part of the amount remaining unpaid on any shares held by him although no part of that amount has been called up;

(3) pay dividend in proportion to the amount paid up on each share where a larger amount is paid up on some shares than on others.

Power of company limited by shares to alter its share capital.

50. (1) A company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may alter the conditions of its memorandum as follows (that is to say) it may—

(*a*) increase its share capital by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient;

(*b*) consolidate and divide all are any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

(*c*) convert all or any of its paid-up shares into stock and re-convert that stock into paid-up shares of any denomination;

(*d*) sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum, so, however, that in the sub-division the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any, unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived;

(*e*) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution in that behalf, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

(2) The powers conferred by this section with respect to sub-division of shares must be exercised by special resolution.

(3) Where any alteration has been made under this section in the memorandum of a company, every copy of the memorandum issued after the date of the alteration shall be in accordance with the alteration.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of sub-section (3), it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(5) A cancellation of shares in pursuance of this section shall not be deemed to be a reduction of share capital within the meaning of this Regulation.

Notice to Registrar of consolidation of share captial, conversion of share into stock, etc.

51. (1) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file notice with the registrar of the same, specifying the share consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Effect of conversion of shares into stock.

52. Where a company having a share capital has converted any of its shares into stock, and filed notice of the conversion with the registrar, all the provisions of this Regulation which are applicable to *shares only* shall cease as to so much of the share capital as is converted into stock; and the register of members of the company, and the list of members to be filed with the registrar, shall show the amount of stock held by each member instead of the amount of shares and the particulars relating to shares hereinbefore required by this Regulation.

Notice of increase of share capital or of members.

53 (1) Where a company having a share capital, whether its shares have or have not been converted into stock, has increased its share capital beyond the registered capital, and where a company not having a share capital has increased the number of its members beyond the registered number, it shall file with the registrar, in the case of an increase of share capital, within fifteen days after the passing, or in the case of a special resolution, the confirmation, of the resolution authorising the increase, and in the case of an increase of members within fifteen days after the increase was resolved on or took place, notice of the increase of capital or members, and the registrar shall record the increase.

(2) If a company makes a default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the defaut shall be liable to the like penalty.

Reorganization of share capital.

54. (1) A company limited by shares may, by special resolution confirmed by an order of the Court, modify the conditions contained in its memorandum so as to recognize its share capital, whether by the consolidation of shares of different classes or by the division of its shares into shares of different classes:

Provided that no preference or special privilege attached to or belonging to any class of shares shall be interfered with except by resolution passed by a majority in number of the shareholders of that class holding three-fourths of the share capital of that class and confirmed at a meeting of shareholders of that class in the same manner as a special resolution of the company is required to be confirmed, and every resolution so passed shall bind all shareholders of the class.

(2) Where an order is made under this section, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the registrar within twenty-one days after the making of the order or within such further time as the Court may allow, and the resolution shall not take effect until such a copy has been so filed.

Reduction of Share Capital.

Reduction of share capital.

55. (1) No company limited by shares shall have power to buy its own shares unless the consequent reduction of capital is effected and sanctioned in manner hereinafter provided.

(2) Subject to confirmation by the Court, a company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may by special resolution reduce its share capital in any way, and in particular (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power) may—

(*a*) extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of share capital not paid up; or

(*b*) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, cancel any paid-up share capital which is lost or unrepresented by available assets; or

c) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, pay off any paid-up share capital which is in excess of the wants of the company,

and may, if and so far as is necessary, alter its memorandum by reducing the amount of its share capital and of its shares accordingly.

(3) A special resolution under this section is in this Regulation called a resolution for reducing share capital.

Application to Court for confirming order.

56. Where a company has passed and confirmed a resolution for reducing share capital it may apply by petition to the Court for an order confirming the reduction

Addition to name of company of "and reduced."

57. On and from the confirmation by a company of a resolution for reducing share capital, or where the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid share capital, or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, then on and from the presentation of the petition for confirming the reduction, the company shall add to its name, until such date as the Court may fix, the words "and reduced" as the last words in its name, and those words shall, until that date, be deemed to be part of the name of the company:

Provided that, where the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid share capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, the Court may, if it thinks expedient, dispense altogether with the addition of the words "and reduced."

Objections by creditors, and settlement of list of objecting creditors.

58. (1) Where the proposed reduction of share capital involves either diminution of liability in respect of unpaid share capital, or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, and in any other case if the Court so directs, every creditor of the company who at the date fixed by the Court is entitled to any debt or claim which, if that date were the commencement of the winding up of the company, would be admissible in proof against the company, shall be entitled to object to the reduction.

(2) The Court shall settle a list of creditors so entitled to object, and for that purpose shall ascertain, as far as possible without requiring an application from any creditor the names of those creditors and the nature and amount of their debts or claims, and may publish notices fixing a day or days within which creditors not entered on the list or to claim to be so entered or are to be excluded from the right of objecting to the reduction.

Power to dispense with consent of creditor on security being given for his debt.

59. Where a creditor entered on the list of creditors whose debt or claim is not discharged or determined does not consent to the reduction, the Court may, if it thinks fit, dispense with the consent of that creditor, on the company securing payment of his debt or claim by appropriating, as the Court may direct, the following amount (that is to say),—

(*i*) if the company admits the full amount of his debt or claim, or, though not admitting it, is willing to provide for it, then the full amount of the debt or claim;

(*ii*) if the company does not admit or is not willing to provide for the full amount of the debt or claim, or if the amount is contingent or not ascertained, then an amount fixed by the Court after the like inquiry and adjudication as if the company were being wound up by the Court.

Order confirming reduction.

60. The Court, if satisfied, with respect to every creditor of the company who under this Regulation is entitled to object to the reduction, that either his consent to the reduction has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has been determined or has been secured, may make an order confirming the reduction on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

Registration of order and minute of reduction.

61. (1) The Registrar on production to him of an order of the Court confirming the reduction of the share capital of a company and on the filing with him of a certified copy of the order and of a minute (approved by the Court) showing, with respect to the share capital of the company as altered by the order, the amount of the share capital, the number of shares into which it is to be divided and the amount of each share, and the amount (if any) at the date of the registration deemed to be paid up on each share, shall register the order and minute.

(2) On the registration, and not before, the resolution for reducing share capital as confirmed by the order so registered shall take effect.

(3) Notice of the registration shall be published in such manner as the Court may direct.

(4) The Registrar shall certify under his hand the registration of the order and minute and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Regulation with respect to reduction of share capital have been complied with, and that the share capital of the company is such as is stated in the minute.

62. (1) The minute when registered shall be deemed to be substituted for the corresponding part of the memorandum of the company, and shall be valid and alterable as if it had been originally contained therein, and shall be embodied in every copy of the memorandum issued after its registration.

Minute to form part of memorandum.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

63. (1) A member of the company, past or present, shall not be liable in respect of any share to any call or contribution exceeding in amount the difference (if any) between the amount paid, or (as the case may be) the reduced amount, if any, which is deemed to have been paid, on the share and the amount of the share as fixed by the minute:

Liability of members in respect of reduced shares.

Provided that, if any creditor, entitled in respect of any debt or claim to object to the reduction of share capital, is, by reason of his ignorance of the proceedings for reduction, or of their nature and effect with respect to his claim entered on the list of creditors, and, after the reduction, the company is unable, within the meaning of the provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up by the Court, to pay the amount of his debt or claim, then—

(*i*) every person who was a member of the company at the date of the registration of the order for reduction and minute, shall be liable to contribute for the payment of that debt, or claim an amount not exceeding the amount which he would have been liable to contribute if the company had commenced to be wound up on the day before that registration; and

(*ii*) if the company is wound up, the Court, on the application of any such creditor and proof of his ignorance as aforesaid, may, if it thinks fit, settle accordingly a list of persons so liable to contribute, and make and enforce calls and orders on the contributories settled on the list as if they were ordinary contributories in a winding up.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the contributories among themselves.

64. If any officer of the company wilfully conceals the name of any creditor entitled to object to the reduction or wilfully misrepresents the nature or amount of the debt or claim of any creditor, or if any officer of the company abets any such concealment or misrepresentation as aforesaid, every such officer shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty on concealment of name of creditor.

65. In any case of reduction of share capital, the Court may require the company to publish as the Court directs the reasons for reduction, or such other information in regard thereto as the Court may think expedient with a view to give proper information to the public, and, if the Court thinks fit, the causes which led to the reduction.

Publication of reasons for reduction.

66. A company limited by guarantee and registered after the commencement of this Regulation may, if it has a share capital and is so authorised by its articles, increase or reduce its share capital in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which a company limited by shares may increase or reduce its share capital under the provisions of this Regulation.

Increase and reduction of share capital in case of a company limited by guarantee having a share capital.

Registration of Unlimited Company as Limited.

67. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any company registered as unlimited may register under this Regulation, as limited, or any company already registered as a limited company may re-register under this Regulation, but the registration of an unlimited company as a limited company shall not affect any debts, liabilities, obligations or contracts incurred or entered into by, to, with or on behalf of, the company before the registration, and those debts, liabilities, obligations and contracts may be enforced in manner provided by Part VIII of this Regulation in the case of a company registered in pursuance of that Part.

Registration of unlimited company as limited.

(2) On registration in pursuance of this section, the registrar shall close the former registration of the company, and may dispense with the delivery to him of copies of any documents with copies of which he was furnished on the occasion of the original registration of the company; but save as aforesaid, the registration shall take place in the same manner and shall have effect as if it were the first registration of the company under this Regulation.

68. An unlimited company having a share capital may, by its resolution for registration as a limited company in pursuance of this Regulation do either or both of the following things, namely:—

Power of unlimited company to provide for reserve share capital on registration.

(*a*) increase the nominal amount of its share capital by increasing the nominal amount of each of its shares, but subject to the condition that no part of the amount by which its capital is so increased shall be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes of the company being wound up;

(*b*) provide that a specified portion of its uncalled share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes of the company being wound up.

Reserve Liability of Limited Company.

Reserve liability of limited company.

69. A limited company may by special resolution determine that any portion of its share capital which has not been already called up shall not be capable of being called up, except in the event and for the purposes of the company being wound up, and thereupon that portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes aforesaid.

Unlimited Liability of Directors.

Limited company may have directors with unlimited liability.

70. (1) In a limited company the liability of the directors or of any director may, if so provided by the memorandum, be unlimited.

(2) In a limited company in which the liability of any director is unlimited, the directors of the company (if any) and the member who proposes a person for election or appointment to the office of director shall add to that proposal a statement that the liability of the person holding that office will be unlimited and the promoters and officers of the company, or one of them, shall before the person accepts the office or acts therein, give him notice in writing that his liability will be unlimited.

(3) If any director or proposer makes default in adding such a statement, or if any promoter or officer of the company makes default in giving such a notice, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees and shall also be liable for any damage which the person so elected or appointed may sustain from the default, but the liability of the person elected or appointed shall not be affected by the default.

Special resolution of limited company making liability of directors unlimited.

71. (1) A limited company, if so authorised by its articles, may, by special resolution, alter its memorandum so as to render unlimited the liability of its directors or of any director.

(2) Upon the confirmation of any such special resolution, the provisions thereof shall be as valid as if they had been originally contained in the memorandum, and a copy thereof shall be embodied in or annexed to every copy of the memorandum issued after the confirmation of the resolution.

(3) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

PART IV.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

Office and Name.

Registered office of company.

72. (1) Every company shall have a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed.

(2) Notice in writing of the situation of the registered office, and of any change therein, shall be filed with the registrar who shall record the same.

(3) If a company carries on business without complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which it so carries on business.

Publication of name by a limited company.

73. Every limited company—

(*a*) shall paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which its business is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible and in English and Kannada characters:

(*b*) shall have its name engraven in legible characters on its seal

(*c*) shall have its name mentioned in legible English or Kannada characters in all bill-heads and letter paper and in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of the company, and in all bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letters of credit of the company.

Penalties for non-publication of name.

74. (1) If a limited company does not paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name in manner directed by this Regulation, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for not so painting or

affixing its name, and for every day during which its name is not so kept painted or affixed and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(2) If any officer of a limited company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorises the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorises the issue of any billhead, letter paper, notice, advertisement or other official publication of the company, or signs or authorises to be signed on behalf of the company any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note, endorsement, cheque or order for money or goods, or issues or authorises to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the company wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note, cheque or order for money or goods for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the company.

Publication of authorised as well as subscribed and paid-up capital.

75. (1) Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of a company contains a statement of the amount of the authorised capital of the company, such notice, advertisement or other official publication shall also contain a statement, in an equally prominent position and in equally conspicuous characters, of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid up.

(2) Any company which makes default in complying with the requirements of this section and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Meetings and Proceedings.

Annual general meeting.

76. (1) A general meeting of every company shall be held once at the least in every year, and not more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting, and if not so held, the company and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(2) When default has been made in holding a meeting of the company in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Court may, on the application of any member of the company, call or direct the calling of a general meeting of the company.

Statutory meeting of company.

77. (1) Every company limited by shares and registered after the commencement of this Regulation shall, within a period of six months from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business, hold a general meeting of the members of the company, which shall be called the statutory meeting.

(2) The directors shall, at least ten days before the day on which the meeting is held, forward a report (in this Regulaion called "the statutory report") to every member of the company and to every other person entitled under this Regulation to receive it.

(3) The statutory report shall be certified by not less than two directors of the company or, where there are less than two directors, by the sole director and shall state—

(*a*) the total number of shares allotted, distinguishing shares allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and stating in the case of shares partly paid up the extent to which they are so paid up, and in either case the consideration for which they have been allotted;

(*b*) the total amount of cash received by the company in respect of all the shares allotted distinguished as aforesaid;

(*c*) an abstract of the receipts of the company whether from its share capital or from debentures, and of the payments made thereout, up to a date within seven days of the date of the report, exhibiting under distinctive headings the receipts of the company from shares and debentures and other sources, the payments made thereout and particulars concerning the balance remaining in hand and an account or estimate of the preliminary expenses of the company;

(*d*) the names, addresses and descriptions of the directors, auditors (if any), managers (if any) and secretary of the company;

(*e*) the particulars of any contract, the modification of which is to be submitted to the meeting for its approval, together with the particulars of the modification or proposed modification;

(4) The statutory report shall, so far as it relates to the shares allotted by the company and to the cash received in respect of such shares and to the receipts and payments of the company on capital account, be certified as correct by the auditors (if any) of the company.

(5) The directors shall cause a copy of the statutory report, certified as by this section required to be filed with the registrar forthwith, after the sending thereof to the members of the company.

(6) Every director of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits a default in complying with the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (5) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(7) The directors shall cause a list showing the names, descriptions and addresses of the members of the company, and the number of shares held by them respectively, to be produced at the commencement of the meeting, and to remain open and accessible to any member of the company during the continuance of the meeting.

(8) The members of the company present at the meeting shall be at liberty to discuss any matters relating to the formation of the company, or arising out of the statutory report, whether previous notice has been given or not, but no resolution of which notice has not been given in accordance with the articles may be passed.

(9) The meeting may adjourn from time to time, and at any adjourned meeting any resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with the articles, either before or subsequently to the former meeting, may be passed, and the adjourned meeting shall have the same powers as an original meeting.

(10) If a petition is presented to the Court in manner provided by Part V for winding up the company on the ground of default in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting, the Court may, instead of directing that the company be wound up, give directions for the statutory report to be filed or a meeting to be held, or make such other order as may be just.

(11) The provisions of this section as to the forwarding and filing of the statutory report shall not apply in the case of a private company.

Calling of extraordinary general meeting on requisition.

78. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the articles, the directors of a company which has a share capital shall, on the requisition of the holders of not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital of the company upon which all calls or other sums then due have been paid, forthwith proceed to call an extraordinary general meeting of the company.

(2) The requisition must state the objects of the meeting, and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the company, and may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by one or more requisitionists.

(3) If the directors do not proceed within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition being so deposited to cause a meeting to be called, the requisitionists, or a majority of them in value, may themselves call the meeting but in either case any meeting so called shall be held within three months from the date of the deposit of the requisition.

(4) If at any such meeting a resolution requiring confirmation at another meeting is passed, the directors shall forthwith call a further extraodinary general meeting for the purpose of considering the resolution and, if thought fit, of confirming it as a special resolution, and, if the directors do not call the meeting within seven days from the date of the passing of the first resolution, the requisitionists, or a majority of them in value, may themselves call the meeting.

(5) Any meeting called under this section by the requisitionists shall be called in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings are to be called by directors.

Provisions as to meetings and votes.

79. In default of, and subject to, any regulations in the articles,—

(*i*) a meeting of a company may be called by fourteen days' notice in writing, served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by Table A in the First Schedule;

(*ii*) five members may call a meeting;

(*iii*) any person elected by the members present at a meeting may be chairman thereof; and

(*iv*) every member shall have one vote.

Representation of companies at meetings of other companies of which they are members.

80. A company which is a member of another company may, by resolution of the directors, authorise any of its officials or any other person to act as its representative at any meeting of that other company and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the company which he represents as if he were an individual shareholder of that other company.

Extraordinary and special resolutions.

81. (1) A resolution shall be an extraordinary resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy (where proxies are allowed) at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as an extraordinary resolution has been duly given.

(2) A resolution shall be a special resolution when it has been—

(*a*) passed in manner required for the passing of an extraordinary resolution; and

(*b*) confirmed by a majority of such members entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy (where proxies are allowed) at a subsequent general meeting, of which notice has been duly given, and held after an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month, from the date of the first meeting.

(3) At any meeting at which an extraordinary resolution is submitted to be passed or a special resolution is submitted to be passed or confirmed, a declaration of the chairman on

a show of hands that the resolution is carried shall, unless a poll is demanded, be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

(4) At any meeting at which an extraordinary resolution is submitted to be passed or a special resolution is submitted to be passed or confirmed, a poll may be demanded by three persons for the time being entitled according to the articles to vote, unless the articles of the company require a demand by such number of such persons, not in any case exceeding five, as may be specified in the articles.

(5) In a case where, if a poll is demanded, it may, in accordance with the articles, be taken in such manner as the chairman may direct; it may, if the chairman so directs, be taken at the meeting at which it is demanded.

(6) When a poll is demanded in accordance with this section, in computing the majority on the poll, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the articles of the company.

(7) For the purposes of this section notice of a meeting shall be deemed to be duly given and the meeting to be duly held when the notice is given and the meeting held in manner provided by the articles.

Registration and copies of special and extraordinary resolutions.

82. (1) A copy of every special and extraordinary resolution shall, within fifteen days, from the confirmation of the special resolution or from the passing of the extraordinary resolution, as the case may be, be printed or typewritten and filed with the registrar who shall record the same.

(2) Where articles have been registered, a copy of every special resolution for the time being in force shall be embodied in or annexed to every copy of the articles issued after the date of the resolution.

(3) Where articles have not been registered, a copy of every special resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member, at his request, on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the company may direct.

(4) If a company makes default in so filing with the registrar a copy of a special or extraordiary resolution, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(5) If a company makes default in embodying in or annexing to a copy of its articles or in forwarding in print to a member, when required by this section, a copy of a special resolution, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made.

(6) Every officer of a company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits any default by the company in complying with the requirements of this section shall be liable to the like penalty as is imposed by this section on the company for that default.

Minutes of proceedings of meetings and directors.

83. (1) Every company shall cause minutes of all proceedings of general meetings and of its directors to be entered in books kept for that purpose.

(2) Any such minute, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were had, or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting shall be evidence of the proceedings.

(3) Until the contrary is proved, every general meeting of the company or meeting of directors in respect of the proceedings whereof minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly called and held, and all proceedings had thereat to have been duly had, and all appointments of directors or liquidators shall be deemed to be valid.

Directors.

Directors obligatory.

83A. (1) Every company registered after the commencement of this Regulation shall have at least two directors.

(2) This section shall not apply to a private company.

Appointment of directors.

83B. In default of and subject to any regulations in the articles of a company other than a private company—

(*i*) the subscribers of the memorandum shall be deemed to be the directors of the company until the first directors shall have been appointed;

(*ii*) the directors of the company shall be appointed by the members in the general meeting; and

(*iii*) any casual vacancy occurring among the directors may be filled up by the directors, but the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last appointed a director.

Restrictions on appointment or advertisement of director.

84. (1) A person shall not be capable of being appointed director of a company by the articles, and shall not be named as a director or proposed director of a company in any prospectus issued by or on behalf of the company or in relation to any intended company or in any statement in lieu of prospectus filed by or on behalf of a company, unless before the

registration of the articles or the publication of the prospectus, or the filing of the statement in lieu of prospectus, as the case may be, he has, by himself or by his agent authorised in writing—

(*i*) signed and filed with the registrar, a consent in writing to act as such director : and

(*ii*). save in the case of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, either signed the memorandum for a number of a shares not less than his qualification (if any), or signed and filed with the registrar a contract in writing to take from the company and pay for his qualification shares (if any).

(2) On the application for registration of the memorandum and articles of a company, the applicant shall file with the registrar a list of the persons who have consented to be directors of the company, and, if this list contains the name of any person who has not so consented, the applicant shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(3) This section shall not apply to a private company nor to a prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company after the expiration of one year from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business.

Qualification of director.

85. (1) Without prejudice to the restrictions imposed by Section 84, it shall be the duty of every director who is by the articles required to hold a specified share qualification, and who is not already qualified, to obtain his qualification within two months after his appointment, or such shorter time as may be fixed by the articles.

(2) The office of director of a company shall be vacated if the director does not, within two months from the date of his appointment, or within such shorter time as may be fixed by the articles, obtain his qualification, or if after the expiration of such period or shorter time, he ceases at any time to hold his qualification; and a person vacating office under this section shall be incapable of being reappointed director of the company until he has obtained his qualification.

(3) If, after the expiration of the said period or shorter time, any unqualified person acts as a director of the company, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day between the expiration of the said period or shorter time and the last day on which it is proved that he acted as a director.

Validity of acts of directors.

86. The acts of a director shall be valid notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in his appointment or qualification provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by a director after the appointment of such director has been shown to be invalid.

List of directors to be sent to registrar.

87. (1) Every company shall keep at its registered office, a register containing the names and the addresses and the occupations of its directors, and file with the registrar, a copy thereof, and from time to time file with the registrar notice of any change among its directors or managers.

(2) If default is made in complying with this section, the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues ; and every officer of the company, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Contracts

Form of contracts.

88. (1) Contracts on behalf of a company may be made as follows (that is to say) :—

(*i*) any contract which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the company in writing signed by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged ;

(*ii*) any contract which, if made between private persons, would by law be valied although made by parol only, and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the company by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged.

(2) All contracts made according to this section shall be effectual in law, and shall bind the company and its successors and all other parties thereto, their heirs, or legal representatives, as the case may be.

Bills of exchange and promissory notes.

89. A bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note shall be deemed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed on behalf of a company if made, drawn, accepted or endorsed in the name of, or by or on behalf or on account of, the company by any person acting under its authority, express or implied.

Execution of deeds abroad.

90. A company may, by writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in Mysore; and every deed signed by such attorney, on behalf of the company, and under his

seal, where sealing is required, shall bind the company, and have the same effect as if it were under its common seal.

Power for company to have official seal for use abroad.

91 (1) A company whose objects require or comprise the transaction of business beyond the limits of Mysore, may, if authorised by its articles, have for use in any territory, district or place not situate in Mysore, an official seal, which shall be a facsimile of the common seal of the company, with the addition on its face of the name of every territory, district or place where it is to be used.

(2) A company having such an official seal may, by writing under its common seal, authorise any persen appointed for the purpose in any territory, district or place not situate in Mysore to affix the same to any deed or other document to which the company is party in that territory, district or place.

(3) The authority of any such agent shall, as between the company and any person dealing with the agent, continue during the period (if any) mentioned in the instrument conferring the authority, or if no period is there mentioned, then until notice of the revocation or determination of the agent's authority has been given to the person dealing with him.

(4) The person affixing any such official seal shall, by writing under his hand, on the deed or other document to which the seal is affixed, certify the date and place of affixing the same.

(5) A deed or other document to which an official seal is duly affixed shall bind the company as if it had been sealed with the common seal of the company.

Disclosure interest by director.

91A. (1) Every director who is directly or indirectly concerned or interested in any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the company shall disclose the nature of his interest at the meeting of the directors at which the contract or arrangement is determined on, if his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the directors after the acquisition of his interest or the making of the contract or arrangement:

Provided that a general notice that a director is a member of any specified firm or company, and is to be regarded as interested in any subsequent transaction with such firm or company, shall as regards any such transaction be sufficient disclosure within the meaning of this sub-section and after such general notice, it shall not be necessary to give any special notice relating to any particular transaction with such firm or company.

(2) Every director who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Prohibition of voting by interested director.

91B. (1) No director shall, as a director, vote on any contract or arrangement in which he is either directly or indirectly concered or interested; and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Provided that the directors or any of them may vote on any contract of indemnity against any loss which they or any one or more of them may suffer by reason of becoming or being sureties or surety for the company.

(2) Every director who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Disclosure to members in cases of contract appointing a manager.

91C. (1) Where a company enters into a contract for the appointment of a manager of the company in which contract any director of the company is directly or indirectly concerned or interested, or varies any such existing contract, the company shall send an abstract of the terms of such contract or variation, as the case may be, together with a memorandum clearly indicating the nature of the interest of the director in such contract, or in such variation, to every member; and the contract shall be open to the inspection of any member at the registered office of the company.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of sub-section (1), it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Contracts by agents of company in which company is undisclosed principal.

91D. (1) Every manager or other agent of a company other than a private company who enters into a contract for or on behalf of the company, in which contract, the company is an undisclosed principal, shall, at the time of entering into the contract, make a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract, and specify therein the person with whom it has been made.

(2) Every such manager or other agent shall forthwith deliver the memorandum aforesaid to the company, and such memorandum shall be filed in the office of the company and laid before the directors at the next directors' meeting.

(3) If any such manager or other agent makes default in complying with the requirements of this section —

(*a*) the contract shall, at the option of the company, be void as against the company; and

(*b*) such manager or other agent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Prospectus

92. (1) Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company or in relation to any intended company shall be dated and that date shall, unless the contrary be proved, be taken as the date of publication of the prospectus.

Filling of prospectus.

(2) A copy of every such prospectus, signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the company, or by his agent authorised in writing, shall be filed for registration with the registrar on or before the date of its publication, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been so filed for registration.

(3) The registrar shall not register any prospectus unless it is dated, and the copy thereof signed, in manner required by this section.

(4) Every prospectus shall state on the face of it that a copy has been filed for registration as required by this section.

(5) If a prospectus is issued without a copy thereof being so filed, the company, and every person who is knowingly a party to the issue of the prospectus, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day from the date of the issue of the prospectus until a copy thereof is so filed.

93. (1) Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company, or by on behalf of any person who is or has been engaged or interested in the formation of the company, shall state--

Specific requirement as to particulars of prospectus.

(*a*) the contents of the memorandum, with the names, descriptions and addresses of the signatories and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively; and the number of founders or management or deferred shares (if any) and the nature and extent of the interest of the holders in the property and profits of the company; and

(*b*) the number of shares (if any) fixed by the articles as the qualification of a director, and any provision in the articles as to the remuneration of the directors; and

(*c*) the names, descriptions and addresses of the directors or proposed directors and of the managers or proposed managers (if any); and

(*d*) the minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment, and the amount payable on application and allotment on each share; and in the case of a second or subsequent offer of shares, the amount offered for subscription on each previous allotment made within the two preceding years, and the amount actually allotted, and the amount (if any) paid on the shares so allotted; and

(*e*) the number and amount of shares and debentures which within the two preceeding years have been issued, or agreed to be issued, as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and in the latter case, the extent to which they are so paid up, and in either case, the consideration for which those shares or debentures have been issued or agreed to be issued; and

(*f*) the names and addresses of the vendors of any property purchased or acquired by the company, or proposed so to be purchased or acquired, which is to be paid for wholly or partly out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus, of the purchase or acquisition of which has not been completed at the date of issue of the prospectus, and the amount payable in cash, shares or debentures of the vendor, and where there is more than one separate vendor or the company is a sub-purchaser, the amount so payable to each vendor: Provided that where the vendors or any of them are a firm, the members of the firm shall not be treated as separate vendors; and

(*g*) the amount (if any) paid or payable as purchase-money in cash, shares or debentures for any such property as aforesaid, specifying the amount (if any) payable for good will; and

(*h*) the amount (if any) paid within the two preceding years or payable, as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any share in, or debentures of, the company, or the rate of any such commission: Provided that it shall not be necessary to state the commission payable to sub-underwriters; and

(*i*) the amount or estimated amount of preliminary expenses; and

(*j*) the amount paid within the two preceding years or intended to be paid to any promoter, and the consideration for any such payment; and

(*k*) the dates of, and parties to, every material contract and a reasonable time and place at which any material contract or a copy thereof may be inspected: provided that this requirement shall not apply to a contract entered into in the ordinary course of the business carried on or intended to be carried on by the company or to any contract entered into more than two years before the date of issue of the prospectus; and

(*l*) the names and addresses of the auditors (if any) of the company; and

(*m*) full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest (if any) of every director in the promotion of, or in the property proposed to be acquired by, the com-

pany, or, where the interest of such a director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm, with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or to the firm in cash or shares or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as, a director, or otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the company; and

(*n*) where the company is a company having shares of more than one class, the right of voting at the meetings of the company conferred by the several classes of shares respectively.

(2) Where any such prospectus as is mentioned in this section is published as a newspaper advertisement, it shall not be necessary in the advertisement to specify the contents of the memorandum, or the signatories thereto, and the number of shares subscribed or by them.

(3) This section shall not apply to a circular or notice inviting existing members or debenture holders of a company to subscribe either for shares or for debentures of the company, whether with or without the right to renounce in favour of other persons.

(4) The requirements of this section as to the memorandum and the qualification, remuneration and interest of directors, the names, descriptions and addresses of directors or proposed directors, and of managers or proposed managers, and the amount of estimated amount of preliminary expenses shall not apply in the case of a prospectus issued more than one year after the date at which the company is entitled to commence business.

(5) Nothing in this section shall limit or diminish any liability which any person may incur under the general law or this Regulation apart from this section.

Meaning of "vendor" in Section 93.

94. For the purposes of Section 93 every person shall be deemed to be a vendor who has entered into any contract, absolute or conditional, for the sale or purchase, or for any option of purchase, of any property to be acquired by the company, in any case where—

(*a*) the purchase-money is not fully paid at the date of issue of the prospectus; or

(*b*) the purchase-money is to be paid or satisfied wholly or in part out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus; or

(*c*) the contract depends for its validity or fulfilment on the result of that issue.

Application of Section 93 to the case of property taken on lease.

95. Where any of the property to be acquired by the company is to be taken on lease, Section 93 shall apply as if the expression "vendor" included the lessor, and the expression "purchase-money" included the consideration for the lease, and the expression "sub-purchaser" included a sub-lessee.

Invalidity of certain conditions as to waiver or notice.

96. Any conditions requiring or binding any applicant for shares or debentures to waive compliance with any requirements of Section 93, or purporting to affect him with notice of any contract, document or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, shall be void.

Saving in certain cases of non-compliance with Section 93.

97. In the event of non-compliance with any of the requirements of Section 93 a director or other person responsible for the prospectus shall not incur any liability by reason of the non-compliance, if he proves that—

(*a*) as regards any matter not disclosed, he was not cognisant thereof; or

(*b*) the non-compliance arose from an honest mistake of fact on his part:

Provided that, in the event of non-compliance with the requirements contained in clause (*m*) of sub-section (1) of Section 93, no such director or other person shall incur any liability in respect of the non-compliance unless it be proved that he had knowledge of the matters not disclosed.

Obligations of companies where no prospectus is issued.

98. (1) A company which does not issue a prospectus on or with reference to its formation shall not allot any of its shares or debentures unless before the first allotment of either shares or debentures there has been filed with the registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus signed by every person who is named therein as a director or a proposed director of the company or by his agent authorised in writing, in the form and containing the particulars set out in the Second Schedule.

(2) This section shall not apply to a private company or to a company which has allotted any shares or debentures before the commencement of this regulation or, in so far as it relates to the allotment of shares, to a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

Restriction on alteration of terms mentioned in prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus.

99. A company shall not, at any time vary the terms of a contract referred to in the prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus, except subject to the approval of the company in general meeting.

Liability for statements in prospectus.

100. (1) Where a prospectus invites persons to subscribe for shares in or debentures of a company, every person who is a director of the company at the time of the issue of the prospectus, and every person who has authorised the naming of himself and is named in

the prospectus as a director or as having agreed to become a director either immediately or after an interval of time, and every promoter of the company, and every person who has authorised the issue of the prospectus, shall be liable to pay compensation to all persons who subscribe for any shares or debentures on the faith of the prospectus for all loss or damage they may have sustained by reason of any misleading or untrue statement therein, or in any report or memorandum appearing on the face thereof, or by reference incorporated therein or issued therewith, unless it is proved—

(*a*) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement not purporting to be made on the authority of an expert or of a public official document or statement that he had reasonable ground to believe and did up to the time of the allotment of the shares or debentures, as the case may be, believe that the statement fairly represented the facts or was true;

(*b*) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement purporting to be a statement by or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a report or valuation of an expert, that it fairly represented the statement, or was a correct and fair copy of or extract from the report or valuation: Provided that the director, person named as director, promoter or person who authorised the issue of the prospectus shall be liable to pay compensation as aforesaid if it is proved that he had no reasonable ground to believe that the person making the statement, report or valuation was competent to make it; and

(*c*) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement purporting to be a statement made by an official person or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a public official document, that it was a correct and fair representation of the statement or copy of or extract from the document:

or unless it is proved—

(*i*) that having consented to become a director of the company, he withdrew his consent before the issue of the prospectus, and that it was issued without his authority or consent; or

(*ii*) that the prospectus was issued without his knowledge or consent, and that on becoming aware of its issue, he forthwith gave a reasonable public notice that it was issued without his knowledge or consent; or

(*iii*) that after the issue of the prospectus and before allotment thereunder, he, on becoming aware of any misleading or untrue statement therein, withdrew his consent thereto, and gave reasonable public notice of the withdrawal and of the reasons therefor.

(2) Where a company existing at the commencement of this Regulation has issued shares or debentures, and for the purpose of obtaining further capital by subscriptions for shares or debentures issues a prospectus, a director shall not be liable in respect of any statement therein, unless he has authorised the issue of the prospectus, or has adopted or ratified it.

(3) Where the prospectus contains the name of a person as a director of the company, or as having agreed to become a director thereof, and he has not consented to become a director, or has withdrawn his consent before the issue of the prospectus, and has not authorised or consented to the issue thereof, the directors of the company, except any without whose knowledge or consent, the prospectus was issued, and any other person who authorised the issue thereof, shall be liable to indemnify the person named as aforesaid against all damages, costs and expenses to which he may be made liable by reason of his name having been inserted in the prospectus, or in defending himself against any suit or legal proceedings brought against him in respect thereof.

(4) Every person who by reason of his being a director or named as a director, or as having agreed to become a director, or of his having authorised the issue of the prospectus, becomes liable to make any payment under this section, may recover contribution, as in cases of contract, from any other person who if sued separately, whould have been liable to make the same payment, unless the person who has become so liable was, and that other person was not, guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

(*a*) the expression "promoter" means a promoter who was a party to the preparation of the prospectus, or the portion thereof containing the misleading or unture statement, but does not include any person by reason of his acting in a professional capacity for persons engaged in procuring the formation of the company;

(*b*) the expression "expert" includes engineer, valuer, accountant and any other person whose profession gives authority to a statement made by him.

Allotment.

Restriction as to allotment.

101. (1) No allotment shall be made of any share capital of a company offered to the public for subscription, unless the following conditions have been complied with, namely:—

(*a*) the amount (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment ; or

(*b*) if no amount is so fixed and named, then the whole amount of the share capital so offered for subscription,

has been subscribed, and the sum payable on application for the amount so fixed and named, or for the whole amount offered for subscription, has been paid to and received in cash by the company.

(2) The amount so fixed and named and the whole amount aforesaid shall be reckoned exclusively of any amount payable otherwise than in cash, and is in this Regulation referred to as the minimum subscription.

(3) The amount payable on application on each share shall not be less than five per cent of the nominal amount of the share.

(4) If the conditions aforesaid have not been complied with on the expiration of one hundred and twenty days after the first issue of the prospectus, all money received from applicants for shares shall be forthwith repaid to them without interest, and, if any such money is not so repaid within one hundred and thirty days after the issue of the prospectus, the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to repay that money with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the expiration of the one hundred and thirtieth day : Provided that a director shall not be liable if he proves that the loss of the money was not due to any misconduct or negligence on his part.

(5) Any condition requiring or binding any applicant for shares to waive compliance with any requirement of this section shall be void.

(6) This section, except sub-section (3) thereof, shall not apply to any allotment of shares subsequent to the first allotment of shares offered to the public for subscription.

(7) In the case of the first allotment of share capital payable in cash of a company which does not issue any invitation to the public to subscribe for its shares, no allotment shall be made unless the minimum subscription (that is to say),—

(*a*) the amount (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the statement in lieu of prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment ; or

(*b*) if no amount is so fixed and named, the whole amount of the share capital other than that issued or agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash ;

has been subscribed and an amount not less than five per cent of the nominal amount of each share payable in cash has been paid to and received by the company.

(8) Sub-section (7) shall not apply to a private company or to a company which has allotted any shares or debentures before the commencement of this Regulation.

Effect of irregular allotment.

102. (1) An allotment made by a company to an applicant in contravention of the provisions of section 101 shall be voidable at the instance of the applicant within one month after the holding of the statutory meeting of the company and not later, and shall be so voidable notwithstanding that the company is in course of being wound up.

(2) If any director of a company knowingly contravenes or permits or authorises the contravention of any of the provisions of section 101 with respect to allotment, he shall be liable to compensate the company and the allottee respectively for any loss, damages or costs which the company or the allottee may have sustained or incurred thereby : Provided that proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall not be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment.

Restrictions on commencement of business.

103. (1) A company shall not commence any business or exercise any borrowing powers unless—

(*a*) shares held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash have been allotted to an amount not less in the whole than the minimum subscription ; and

(*b*) every director of the company has paid to the company on each of the shares taken or contracted to be taken by him, and for which he is liable to pay in cash, a proportion equal to the proportion payable on application and allotment on the shares offered for public subscription or, in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, on the shares payable in cash ; and

(*c*) there has been filed with the registrar a duly verified declaration by the secretary or one of the directors, in the prescribed form, that the aforesaid conditions have been complied with ; and

(*d*) in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, there has been filed with the registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus.

(2) The registrar shall, on the filing of a duly verified declaration, in accordance with the provisions of this section, certify that the company is entitled to commence business, and that certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the company is so entitled :

Provided that, in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, the registrar shall not give such a certificate unless a statement in lieu of prospectus has been filed with him.

(3) Any contract made by a company before the date at which it is entitled to commence business shall be provisional only, and shall not be binding on the company until that date, and on that date, it shall become binding.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent the simultaneous offer for subscription or allotment of any shares and debentures or the receipt of any money payable on application for debentures.

(5) If any company commences business or exercises borrowing powers in contravention of this section, every person who is responsible for the contravention shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the contravention continues.

(6) Nothing in this section shall apply to a private company, or to a company registered before the commencement of this Regulation, which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares or, in so far as its provisions relate to shares, to a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

Return as to allotment.

104. (1) Whenever a company having a share capital makes any allotment of its shares, the company shall, within one month thereafter,—

(*a*) file with the registrar a return of the allotments, stating the number and nominal amount of the shares comprised in the allotment, the names, addresses and descriptions of the allottees and the amount (if any) paid or due and payable on each share; and

(*b*) in the case of shares allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash produce for the inspection and examination of the registrar a contract in writing constituting the title of the allottee to the allotment together with any contract of sale, or for services or other consideration in respect of which that allotment was made, such contracts being duly stamped, and file with the registrar, copies verified in the prescribed manner of all such contracts and a return stating the number and nominal amount of shares so allotted, the extent to which they are to be treated as paid up, and the consideration for which they have been allotted.

(2) Where such a contract as above mentioned is not reduced to writing, the company, shall, within one month after the allotment, file with the registrar, the prescribed particulars of the contract, stamped with the same stamp duty as would have been payable if the contract had been reduced to writing, and these particulars shall be deemed to be an instrument within the meaning of the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900, and the Registrar may, as a condition of filing the particulars, require that the duty payable thereon be adjudicated under Section 31 of that Regulation.

(3) If default is made in complying with the requirements of this section, every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues:

Provided that in case of default in filing with the registrar within one month after the allotment any document required to be filed by this section, the company, or any person liable for the default, may apply to the Court for relief, and the Court, if satisfied that the omission to file the document was accidental or due to inadvertence or that on other grounds it is just and equitable to grant relief, may make an order extending the time for the filing of the document for such a period as the Court may think proper.

Commissions and Discounts.

Power to pay certain commissions and prohibition of payment of all other Commissions, discounts, etc.

105. (1) It shall be lawful for a company to pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares in the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares in the company if the payment of the commission is authorised by the articles, and the commission paid or agreed to be paid does not exceed the amount or rate so authorised, and if the amount or rate per cent of the commission paid or agreed to be paid is,—

(*a*) in the case of shares offered to the public for subscription, disclosed in the prospectus;

(*b*) in the case of shares not offered to the public for subscription, disclosed in the statement in lieu of prospectus, or in a statement in the prescribed form signed in like manner as a statement in lieu of prospectus and filed with the registrar and where a circular or notice not being a prospectus inviting subscription for the shares is issued, also disclosed in that circular or notice.

(2) Save as aforesaid, no company shall apply any of its shares or capital money either directly or indirectly in payment of any commission, discount or allowance, to any person in

consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares of the company, or procuring, or agreeing to procure, subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares in the company, whether the shares or money be so applied by being added to the purchase money of any property acquired by the company or to the contract price of any work to be executed for the company, or the money be paid out of the nominal purchase money or contract price, or otherwise.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of any company to pay such brokerage as it has heretofore been lawful for a company to pay, and a vendor to, promoter of, or other person who receives payment in money or shares from, a company shall have, and shall be deemed always to have had, power to apply any part of the money or shares so received in payment of any commission, the payment of which, if made directly by the company, would have been legal under this section.

Statement in balance sheet as to commissions and discounts.

106. Where a company has paid any sums by way of commission in respect of any shares or debentures, or allowed any sums by way of discount in respect of any debentures, the total amount so paid or allowed or so much thereof as has not been written off, shall be stated in every balance-sheet of the company until the whole amount thereof has been written off.

Payment of Interest out of Capital.

Power of company to pay interest out of capital in certain cases.

107. Where any shares of a company are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings or the provision of any plant which cannot be made profitable for a lengthened period the company may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up for the period and subject to the conditions and restrictions in this section mentioned, and may charge the same to capital as part of the cost of construction of the work or building, or the provision of plant :—

Provided that —

(1) no such payment shall be made unless the same is authorised by the articles or by special resolution ;

(2) no such payment, whether authorised by the articles or by special resolution, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Government, which sanction shall be conclusive evidence, for the purposes of this section, that the shares of the company, in respect of which such sanction is given, have been issued for a purpose specified in this section ;

(3) before sanctioning any such payment, the Government may, at the expense of the company, appoint a person to inquire and report to it as to the circumstances of the case, and may, before making the appointment, require the company to give security for the payment of the costs of the inquiry ;

(4) the payment shall be made only for such period as may be determined by the Government ; and such period shall in no case extend beyond the close of the half-year next after the half-year during which the works or buildings have been actually completed or the plant provided ;

(5) the rate of interest shall in no case exceed four per cent per annum or such lower rate as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe ;

(6) the payment of the interest shall not operate as a reduction of the amount paid up on the shares in respect of which it is paid ;

(7) the accounts of the company shall show the share capital on which, and the rate at which, interest has been paid out of capital during the period to which the accounts relate ;

Certificates of shares, etc.

Limitation of time for issue of certificates.

108. (1) Every company shall, within three months after the allotment of any of its shares, debentures or debenture stock and, within three months after the registration of the transfer of any such shares, debentures or debenture stock, complete and have ready for delivery the certificates of all shares, the debentures, and the certificates of all debenture stock allotted or transferred, unless the conditions of issue of the shares, debentures or debenture stock otherwise provide.

(2) If default is made in complying with the requirements of this section, the company, and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Information as to Mortgages, charges, etc.

Certain mortgages and charges to be void if not registered.

109. Every mortgage or charge created after the commencement of this Regulation by a company and being either :—

(*a*) a mortgage or charge for the purpose of securing any issue of debentures ; or

(*b*) a mortgage or charge on uncalled share capital of the company; or

(*c*) a mortgage or charge on any immovable property wherever situate, or any interest therein; or

(*d*) a mortgage or charge on any book debts of the company; or

(*e*) a floating charge on the undertaking or property of the company;

shall, so far as any security on the company's property or undertaking is thereby conferred, be void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company, unless the prescribed particulars of the mortgage or charge together with the instrument (if any) by which the mortgage or charge is created or evidenced, or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner, are filed with the registrar for registration in manner required by this Regulation within twenty-one days after the date of its creation, but without prejudice to any contract or obligation for repayment of the money thereby secured, and when a mortgage or charge becomes void under this section, the money secured thereby shall immediately become payable:

Provided that—

(*i*) in the case of a mortgage or charge created out of Mysore, comprising solely property situate outside Mysore, twenty-one days after the date on which the instrument or copy could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in Mysore shall be substituted for twenty-one days after the date of the creation of the mortgage or charge, as the time within which the particulars and instrument or copy are to be filed with the registrar; and

(*ii*) where the mortgage or charge is created in Mysore but comprises property outside Mysore, the instrument creating or purporting to create the mortgage or charge, or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner, may be filed for registration, notwithstanding that further proceedings may be necessary to make the mortgage or charge valid or effectual according to the law of the country in which the property is situate;

(*iii*) where a negotiable instrument has been given to secure the payment of any book debts of a company, the deposit of the instrument for the purpose of securing an advance to the company shall not, for the purposes of this section, be treated as a mortgage or charge on those book bebts; and

(*iv*) the holding of debentures entitling the holder to a charge on immovable property shall not be deemed to be an interest in immovable property.

Particulars in case of series of debentures entitling holders *pari passu*.

110. Where a series of debentures containing, or giving by reference to any other instrument, any charge to the benefit of which the debenture-holders of that series are entitled *pari passu* is created by a company, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of section 109 if there are filed with the registrar within twenty-one days after the execution of the deed containing the charge or, if there is no such deed, after the execution of any debentures of the series, the following particulars:—

(*a*) the total amount secured by the whole series; and

(*b*) the dates of the resolutions authorising the issue of the series and the date of the covering deed (if any) by which the security is created or defined; and

(*c*) a general description of the property charged; and

(*d*) the names of the trustees (if any) for the debenture-holders:

together with the deed or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner containing the charge, or if there is no such deed, one of the debentures of the series, and the registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter those particulars in the register;

Provided that, where more than one issue is made of debentures in the series, there shall be filed with the registrar for entry in the register particulars of the date and amount of each issue, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued.

Particulars in case of commission, etc., on debentures.

111. Where any commission, allowance or discount has been paid or made either directly or indirectly by the company to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any debentures of the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any such debentures, the particulars required to be filed for registration under Sections 109 and 110 shall include particulars as to the amount or rate per cent of the commission, discount or allowance so paid or made, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued:

Provided that the deposit of any debentures as security for any debt of the company shall not for the purposes of this provision be treated as the issue of the debentures at a discount.

Register of mortgages and charges.

112. (1) The registrar shall keep, with respect to each company, a register in the prescribed form of all the mortgages and charges created by the company after the commencement of this Regulation and requiring registration under Section 109 and shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter in the register, with respect to every such mortgage or charge, the date of creation, the amount secured by it, short particulars of the property mortgaged or charged and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to the charge.

(2) After making the entry required by sub-section (1), the registrar shall return the instrument (if any) or the verified copy thereof, as the case may be, filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 109 or Section 110 to the person filing the same.

(3) The register kept in pursuance of this section shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of the prescribed fee, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection.

Index to register of mortgages and charges.

113. The registrar shall keep a chronological index, in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars, of the mortgages or charges registered with him under this Regulation.

Certificate of registration.

114. The registrar shall give a certificate under his hand of the registration of any mortgage or charge registered in pursuance of Section 109 stating the amount thereby secured, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of Sections 109 to 112 as to registration have been complied with.

Endorsement of certificate of registration on debenture or certificate of debenture stock.

115 The company shall cause a copy of every certificate of registration, given under Section 114 to be endorsed on every debenture or certificate of debenture stock which is issued by the company, and the payment of which is secured by the mortgage or charge so registered:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a company to cause a certificate of registration of any mortgage or charge so given to be endorsed on any debenture or certificate of debenture stock which has been issued by the company before the mortgage or charge was created.

Duty of company and right of interested party as regards registration.

116. (1) It shall be the duty of the company to file with the registrar, for registration, the prescribed particulars of every mortgage or charge created by the company and of the issues of debentures of a series requiring registration under Section 109, but registration of any mortgage or charge may be effected on the application of any person interested therein.

(2) Where the registration is effected on the application of some person other than the company, that person shall be entitled to recover from the company the amount of any fees properly paid by him to the registrar on the registration.

Copy of instrument creating mortgage or charge to be kept at registered office.

117. Every company shall cause a copy of every instrument creating any mortgage or charge requiring registration under Section 109 to be kept at the registered office of the company: Provided that, in the case of a series of uniform debentures, a copy of one such debenture shall be sufficient.

Registration of appointment of receiver

118. (1) If any person obtains an order for the appointment of a receiver of the property of a company, or appoints such a receiver under any powers contained in any instrument, he shall, within fifteen days from the date of the order or of the appointment under the powers contained in the instrument file notice of the fact with the registrar, and the registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter the fact in the register of mortgages and charges.

(2) If any person makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Filling of accounts of receivers.

119. (1) Every receiver of the property of a company who has been appointed under the powers contained in any instrument, and who has taken possession, shall once in every half-year while he remains in possession, and also on ceasing to act as receiver, file with the registrar an abstract, in the prescribed form, of his receipts and payments during the period to which the abstract relates, and shall also, on ceasing to act as receiver, file with the registrar notice to that effect, and the registrar shall enter the notice in the register of mortgages and charges.

(2) Every receiver who makes default in complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Rectification of register of mortgages.

120. The Court, on being satisfied that the omission to register a mortgage or charge within the time required by Section 109 or that the omission or misstatement of any particular with respect to any such mortgage or charge, was accidental or due to inadvertence or to some other sufficient cause, or is not of a nature to prejudice the position of creditors or share-holders of the company, or that on other grounds it is just and equitable to grant relief, may, on the application of the company or any person interested, and on such terms and conditions as seem to the Court just and expedient, order that the time for registration be extended, or, as the case may be, that the omission or misstatement be rectified, and may make such order as to the costs of the application as it thinks fit.

Entry of satisfaction.

121. The registrar may, on evidence being given to his satisfaction that the debt for which any registered mortgage or charge was given has been paid or satisfied, order that a memorandum of satisfaction be entered on the register, and shall, if required, furnish the company with a copy thereof.

Penalties.

122. (1) If any company, makes default in filing with the registrar for registration the particulars—

(*a*) of any mortgage or charge created by the company; or

(*b*) of the issues of debentures of a series,

requiring registration with the registrar under the foregoing provisions of this Regulation, then, unless the registration has been effected on the application of some other person, the company, and every officer of the company or other person who is knowingly a party to the default, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, if any company makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Regulation as to the registration with the registrar of any mortgage or charge created by the company, the company, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

(3) If any person knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the delivery of any debenture or certificate of debenture stock requiring registration with the registrar under the foregoing provisions of this Regulation without a copy of the certificate of registration being endorsed upon it, he shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Company's register of mortgages.

123. (1) Every limited company shall keep a register of mortgages and enter therein all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the company, giving in each case a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of the mortgage or charge and (except in the case of security to bearer) the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled thereto.

(2) If any director, manager or other officer of the company knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the omission of any entry required to be made in pursuance of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Right to inspect copies of instruments creating mortgages and charges, and company's register of mortgages.

124. (1) The copies kept at the registered office of the company in pursuance of Section 117 of instruments creating any mortgage or charge requiring registration under this Regulation with the registrar, and the register of mortgages kept in pursuance of Section 123 shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any creditor or member of the company without fee, and the register of mortgages shall also be open to the inspection of any other person on payment of such fee, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection, as the company may prescribe.

(2) If inspection of the said copies or register is refused, the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall incur the like penalty, and in addition to the above penalty, the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the copies or register.

Right to inspect the register of debenture-holders and to have copies of trust deed.

125. (1) Every register of holders of debentures of a company shall, except when closed in accordance with the articles during such period or periods (not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any year) as may be specified in the articles, be open to the inspection of the registered holder of any such debentures, and of any holder of shares in the company, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the company may in general meeting impose, so that at least two hours in each day are appointed for inspection, and every such holder may require a copy of the register or any part thereof on payment of six annas for every one hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(2) A copy of any trust-deed for securing any issue of debentures shall be forwarded to every holder of any such debentures at his request on payment in the case of a printed trust-deed of the sum of one rupee or such less sum as may be prescribed by the company, or, where the trust-deed has not been printed, on payment of six annas for every one hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(3) If inspection is refused, or a copy is refused or not forwarded, the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall incur the like penalty, and the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Debentures and Floating Charges.

Perpetual debentures.

126. A condition contained in any debentures or in any deed for securing any debentures, whether issued or executed before or after the passing of this Regulation, shall not be invalid by reason only that thereby the debentures are made irredeemable or redeemable only on the happening of contingency, however remote, or on the expiration of a period, however long.

Power to re-issue redeemed debentures in certain cases.

127. (1) Where either before or after the commencement of this Regulation a company has redeemed any debentures previously issued, the company, unless the articles or the conditions of issue expressly otherwise provide or unless the debentures have been redeemed in pursuance of any obligation on the company so to do (not being an obligation enforce only by

the person to whom the redeemed debentures were issued or his assigns), shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to keep the debentures alive for the purposes of re-issue, and where a company has purported to exercise such a power, the company shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to re-issue the debentures, either by re-issuing the same debentures or by issuing other debentures in their place, and upon such re-issue, the person entitled to the debentures shall have, and shall be deemed always to have had, the same rights and priorities as if the debentures had not previously been issued.

(2) Where with the object of keeping debentures alive for the purpose of re-issue, they have, either before or after the commencement of this Regulation, been transferred to a nominee of the company, a transfer from that nominee shall be deemed to be a re-issue for the purposes of this section.

(3) Where a company has, either before or after the commencement of this Regulation, deposited any of its debentures to secure advances from time to time on current account or otherwise the debentures shall not be deemed to have been redeemed by reason only of the account of the company having ceased to be in debit whilst the debentures remained so deposited.

(4) The re-issue of a debenture or the issue of another debenture in its place under the power by this section given to, or deemed to have been possessed by, a company, whether the re-issue or issue was made before or after the commencement of this Regulation shall be treated as the issue of a new debenture for the purposes of stamp duty, but it shall not be so treated for the purposes of any provision limiting the amount or number of debentures to be issued:

Provided that any person lending money on the security of a debenture re-issued under this section, which appears to be duly stamped, may give the debenture in evidence in any proceedings for enforcing his security without payment of the stamp-duty or any penalty in respect thereof, unless he had notice or, but for his negligence, might have discovered, that the debenture was not duly stamped, but in any such case the company shall be liable to pay the proper stamp-duty and penalty.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prejudice—

(*a*) the operation of any decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction pronounced or made before the commencement of this Regulation, as between the parties to the proceedings in which the decree or order was made, and any appeal from any such decree or order shall be decided as if this Regulation had not been passed; or

(*b*) any power to issue debentures in the place of any debentures paid off or otherwise satisfied or extinguished, reserved to a company by its debentures or the securities for the same.

Specific performance of contract to subscribe for debentures.

128. A contract with a company to take up and pay for any debentures of the company may be enforced by a decree for specific performance.

Payments of certain debts out of assets subject to floating charge in priority to claims under the charge.

129. (1) Where either a receiver is appointed on behalf of the holders of any debentures of a company secured by a floating charge, or possession is taken by or on behalf of those debenture-holders of any property comprised in or subject to the charge, then if the company is not at the time in course of being wound up, the debts which in every winding up are under the provisions of Part V relating to preferential payments to be paid in priority to all other debts, shall be paid forthwith out of any assets coming to the hands of the receiver or other person taking possession as aforesaid in priority to any claim for principal or interest in respect of the debentures.

(2) The periods of time mentioned in the said provisions of Part V shall be reckoned from the date of the appointment of the receiver or of possession being taken as aforesaid, as the case may be.

(3) Any payments made under this section shall be recouped, as far as may be, out of the assets of the company available for payment of general creditors.

Statements, Books and Accounts.

Company to keep proper books of account.

130. Every company shall keep proper books of account in which shall be entered full true and complete accounts of the affairs and transactions of the company.

Annual balance sheet.

131. (1) Every company shall, once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months, cause the accounts of the company to be balanced and a balance-sheet to be prepared.

(2) The balance-sheet shall be audited by the auditor of the company as hereinafter provided, and the auditor's report shall be attached thereto, or there shall be inserted at the foot thereof a reference to the report, and the report shall be read before the company in general meeting and shall be open to inspection by any member of the company.

(3) Every company other than a private company shall send a copy of such balance-sheet so audited to the registered address of every member of the company at least seven days

before the meeting at which it is to be laid before the members of the company, and shall deposit a copy at the registered office of the company for the inspection of the members of company during a period of at least seven days before the meeting.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Contents of balance sheet.

132. (1) The balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and assets and of the capital and liabilities of the company giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of those liabilities and assets and how the value of the fixed assets has been arrived at.

(2) The balance-sheet shall be in the form marked F in the third schedule or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

Authentication of balance sheet.

133. (1) Save as provided by sub-section (2) the balance-sheet shall,—

(*i*) in the case of a banking company, be signed by the manager (if any) and, where there are more than three directors of the company, by at least three of those directors and, where there are not more than three directors, by all the directors;

(*ii*) in the case of any other company, be signed by two directors or, when there are less than two directors by the sole director and by the manager (if any) of the company.

(2) When the total number of directors of the company for the time being in Mysore is less than the number of directors whose signatures are required by sub-section (1); then the balance-sheet shall be signed by all the directors for the time being in Mysore, or, if there is only one director for the time being in Mysore, by such director, but in such case there shall be subjoined to the balance-sheet a statement signed by such directors or director explaining the reason for non-compliance with the provisions of sub-section (1).

(3) If any copy of a balance-sheet which has not been signed as required by this section is issued, circulated or published, the company and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Copy of balance sheet and auditor's report to be forwarded to the registrar.

134. (1) After the balance-sheet has been laid before the company at the general meeting, a copy thereof signed by the manager or secretary of the company shall be filed with the registrar at the same time as the copy of the annual list of members and summary prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 32.

(2) If the general meeting before which a balance-sheet is laid does not adopt the balance sheet, a statement of that fact and of the reasons therefor shall be annexed to the balance sheet and to the copy thereof required to be filed with the registrar.

(3) This section shall not apply to a private company.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, the company and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty as is provided by section 32 for a default in complying with the provisions of that section.

Right of member of company to copies of the balance sheet and the auditor's report.

135. Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, any member of a company shall be entitled to be furnished with copies of the balance-sheet and the auditor's report at a charge not exceeding six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof.

Statement to be published by Banking and certain other Companies.

Certain companies to publish statement in schedule.

136. (1) Every company being a limited banking company or an insurance company or a deposit, provident or benefit society shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form marked G in the Third Schedule, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

(2) A copy of the statement shall be displayed and, until the display of the next following statement, kept displayed in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the company, and in every branch office or place where the business of the company is carried on.

(3) Every member and every creditor of the company shall be entitled to a copy of the statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Investigation by the Registrar.

Power of registrar to call for information or explanation.

137. (1) Where the registrar, on perusal of any document which a company is required to submit to him under the provisions of this Regulation, is of opinion that any information or explanation is necessary in order

that such document may afford full particulars of the matter to which it purports to relate he may, by a written order, call on the company submitting the document to furnish it writing such information or explanation within such time as he may specify in his order.

(2) On the receipt of an order under sub-section (1), it shall be the duty of all persons who are or have been officers of the company to furnish such information or explanation to the best of their power.

(3) If any such person refuses or neglects to furnish any such information or explanation, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees in receipt of each offence.

(4) On receipt of such information or explanation the registrar may annex the same to the original document submitted to him; and any additional document so annexed by the registrar, shall be subject to the like provisions as to inspection and the taking of copies as the original document is subject.

(5) If such information or explanation is not furnished within the specified time, or if after perusal of such information or explanation the registrar is of opinion that the document in question discloses an unsatisfactory state of affairs, or that it does not disclose a full and fair statement of the matters to which it purports to relate, the registrar shall report in writing the circumstances of the case to the Government.

Inspection and Audit.

Investigation of affairs of company by Inspectors.

138. The Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to investigate the affairs of any company and to report thereon in such manner as the Government may direct—

(*i*) in the case of a banking company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-fifth of the shares issued;

(*ii*) in the case of any other company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-tenth of the shares issued;

(*iii*) in the case of a company not having a share capital, on the application of not less than one-fifth in number of the persons on the company's register of members.

(*iv*) in the case of any company, on a report by the registrar under Section 137, sub-section (5).

Application for inspection to be supported by evidence.

139. An application by members of a company under section 138 shall be supported by such evidence as the Government may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for, and are not actuated by malicious motive in, requiring the investigation; and the Government may, before appointing an Inspector, require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry.

Inspection of books and examination of officers.

140. (1) It shall be the duty of all persons who are or have been officers of the company to produce to the Inspectors all books and documents in their custody or power relating to the company.

(2) An Inspector may examine on oath any such person in relation to its business, and may administer an oath accordingly.

(3) If any person refuses to produce any book or document which under this section it is his duty to produce, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the company, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of each offence.

Results of examination how dealt with.

141 (1) On the conclusion of the investigation, the Inspectors shall report their opinion to the Government, and a copy of the report shall be forwarded by the Government to the registered office of the company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the applicants for the investigation, be delivered to them.

(2) The report shall be written or printed, as the Government directs.

(3) All expenses of, and incidental to, the investigation shall be defrayed by the applicants unless the Government directs the same to be paid by the company, which the Government is hereby authorised to do.

Power of company to appoint Inspectors.

142. (1) A company may by special resolution appoint Inspectors to investigate its affairs.

(2) Inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and duties as Inspectors appointed by the Government, except that, instead of reporting to the Government, they shall report in such manner and to such persons as the company in general meeting may direct.

(3) All persons who are or have been officers of the company shall incur the like penalties in case of refusal to produce any book or document required to be produced to Inspectors so appointed, or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if the Inspectors had been appointed by the Government.

Report of Inspectors to be evidence.

143. A copy of the report of any Inspectors appointed under this Regulation authenticated by the seal of the company whose affairs they have investigated, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in the report.

Qualifications and appointment of auditors.

144. (1) No person shall be appointed or act as an auditor of any company other than a private company unless he holds a certificate from the Government entitling him to act as an auditor of companies:

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette declare that the members of any institution or association specified in such notification shall be entitled to be appointed and to act as auditors of companies throughout Mysore.

(2) The Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules providing for the grant of certificates entitling the holders thereof to act as auditors of companies, and may by such rules provide the conditions and restrictions on and subject to which such certificate shall be granted. The holder of such a certificate shall be entitled to act as an auditor of companies throughout Mysore unless such certificate restricts or limits the exercise of the right.

(3) Every company shall at each annual general meeting appoint an auditor or auditors to hold office until the next annual general meeting.

(4) If an appointment of an auditor is not made at an annual general meeting, the Government may, on the application of any member of the company, appoint an auditor of the company for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the company for his services.

(5) The following persons: that is to say,—

(*i*) a director or officer of the company; and

(*ii*) a partner of such director or officer; and

(*iii*) in the case of a company other than a private company, any person in the employment of such director, or officer,

shall not be appointed auditors of the company.

(6) A person other than a retiring auditor, shall not be capable of being appointed auditor at an annual general meeting unless notice of an intention to nominate that person to the office of auditor has been given by a member of the company to the company not less than fourteen days before such annual general meeting, and the company shall send a copy of any such notice to the retiring auditor, and shall give notice thereof to its members either by advertisement or in any other mode allowed by the articles not less than seven days before the annual general meeting:

Provided that, if after notice of the intention to nominate an auditor has been given to the company, an annual general meeting is called for a date fourteen days or less after the notice has been given, the requirements of this section as to time in respect of such a notice shall be deemed to have been satisfied, and the notice to be sent or given by the company may, instead of being sent or given within the time required by this section be sent or given at the same time as the notice of the annual general meeting.

(7) The first auditors of the company may be appointed by the directors before the statutory meeting and if so appointed shall hold office until the first annual general meeting, unless previously removed by a resolution of the members of the company in general meeting, in which case such members at that meeting may appoint auditors.

(8) The directors may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues, the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors if any may act.

(9) The remuneration of the auditors of a company shall be fixed by the company in general meeting, except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed before the statutory meeting, or to fill any casual vacancy, may be fixed by the directors.

Powers and duties of auditors.

145. (1) Every auditor of a company shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the company, and shall be entitled to require from the directors and officers of the company such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the auditors.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the members of the company on the accounts examined by them, and on every balance-sheet laid before the company in general meeting during their tenure of office, and the report shall state—

(*a*) whether or not they have obtained all the information and explanations they have required; and

(*b*) whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet referred to in the report is drawn up in confirmity with the law; and

(*c*) whether such balance-sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs according to the best of their information and the explanations given to them and as shown by the books of the company.

(3) In the case of a banking company, if the company has branch banks beyond the limits of Mysore, it shall be sufficient if the auditor is allowed access to such copies of and extracts from the books and accounts of any such branch as have been transmitted to the head office of the company in Mysore.

146. (1) Holders of preference shares and debentures of a company shall have the same right to receive and inspect the balance-sheets of the company and the reports of the auditors and other reports as is possessed by the holders of ordinary shares in the company.

Rights of preference share holders, etc., as to receipt and inspection of reports, etc.

(2) This section shall not apply to a private company, nor to a company registered before the commencement of this Regulation.

Carrying on business with less than the legal minimum of members.

147. If at any time the number of members of a company is reduced, in the case of a private company, below two, or in the case of any other company, below seven, and it carries on business for more than six months while the number is so reduced, every person who is a member of the company during the time that it so carries on business after those six months and is cognizant of the fact that it is carrying on business with fewer than two members or seven members, as the case may be, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the company contracted during that time, and may be sued for the same without joinder in the suit of any other member.

Liability for carrying on business with fewer than seven or, in the case of a private company two members.

Service and Authentication of documents.

148. A document may be served on a company by leaving it at, or sending it by post to, the registered office of the company.

Service of documents on company.

149. A document may be served on the registrar by sending it to him by post, or delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his office.

Service of documents on registrar.

150. A document or proceeding requiring authentication by a company may be signed by a director, secretary or other authorised officer of the company, and need not be under its common seal.

Authentication of documents.

Tables, Forms and Rules as to prescribed matters.

151. (1) The forms in the Third Schedule or forms as near there to as circumstances admit shall be used in all matters to which those forms refer.

(2) The Government may alter any of the tables and forms in the First Schedule, so that it does not increase the amount of fees payable to the registrar in the said Schedule mentioned, and may alter or add to the forms in the Third Schedule.

(3) Any such table or form, when altered, shall be published in the official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation, but no alteration made by the Government in Table A in the First Schedule shall effect any company registered before the alteration, or repeal, as respects that company, any portion of that table.

(4) In addition to the powers herein before conferred by this section, the Government shall have power to make rules providing for all or any matters which by this Regulation are to be prescribed by its authority.

(5) Every such rule shall be published in the official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

Application and alteration of tables and forms, and power to make rules as to prescribed matters.

Arbitration and Compromise.

152. (1) A company may by written agreement refer to arbitration, in accordance with the Mysore Arbitration Regulation, 1917, an existing or future difference between itself and any other company or person.

Power for companies to refer matters to arbitration.

(2) Companies, parties to the arbitration, may delegate to the arbitrator power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the companies themselves, or by their directors or other managing body.

(3) The provisions of the Mysore Arbitration Regulation, 1917, other than those restricting the application of the Regulation in respect of the subject-matter of the arbitration, shall apply to all arbitrations between companies and persons in pursuance of this Regulation.

153. (1) Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a company and its creditors or any class of them, or between the company and its members or any class of them, the Court may, on the application in a summary way of the company or of any creditor or member of the company or, in the case of a company being wound up, of the liquidator, order a meeting of the creditors or class of creditors, or of the members of the company or class of members, as the case may be, to be called, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs.

Power to compromise with creditors and members.

(2) If a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors, or class of creditors or members or class of members, as the case may be, present either in person or by proxy at the meeting agree to any compromise or arrangement, the compromise or arrangement shall, if sanctioned by the Court, be binding on all the creditors, or the class of creditors or on all members, or class of members, as the case may be, and also on the company,

or, in the case of a company, in the course of being wound up, on the liquidator and contributories of the company.

(3) In this section the expression "company" means any company liable to be wound up under this Regulation.

Conversion of private company into public company.

Conversion of private into public company.

154. (1) A private company may, subject to anything contained in its memorandum or articles, by a special resolution and by filing with the registrar a copy of such resolution and also such a statement in lieu of prospectus as the company, if a public company, would have had to file before allotting any of its shares or debentures, together with such a duly verified declaration as the company, if a public company, would have had to file before commencing business, turn itself into a public company.

(2) Upon the filing of the documents mentioned in sub-section (1), the registrar shall record the change in his books relating to the company.

PART V.

WINDING UP.

Preliminary.

Mode of winding up.

155. (1) The winding up of a company may be either—

(*i*) by the Court; or

(*ii*) voluntary; or

(*iii*) subject to the supervision of the Court.

(2) The provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up apply, unless the contrary appears, to the winding up of a company in any of these modes.

Contributories.

Liability as contributories of present and past members.

156. (1) In the event of a company being wound up, every present and past member shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be liable to contribute to the assets of the company to an amount sufficient for payment of its debts and liabilities and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, with the qualifications following (that is to say):—

(*i*) a past member shall not be liable to contribute if he has ceased to be a member for one year or upwards before the commencement of the winding up;

(*ii*) a past member shall not be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the company contracted after he ceased to be a member;

(*iii*) a past member shall not be liable to contribute unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Regulation;

(*iv*) in the case of a company limited by shares, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount (if any) unpaid on the shares in respect to which he is liable as a present or past member;

(*v*) in the case of a company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount undertaken to be contributed by him to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up;

(*vi*) nothing in this Regulation shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members on the policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the company are alone made liable in respect of the policy or contract;

(*vii*) a sum due to any member of a company in his character of a member, by way of dividends, profits or otherwise, shall not be deemed to be a debt of the company payable to that member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not a member of the company; but any such sum may be taken into

account for the purpose of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

(2) In the winding up of a company limited by guarantee which has a share capital, every member of the company shall be liable, in addition to the amount undertaken to be contributed by him to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up, to contribute to the extent of any sums unpaid on any shares held by him.

Liability of directors whose liability is unlimited.

157. In the winding up of a limited company any director whether past or present, whose liability is, in pursuance of this Regulation, unlimited, shall, in addition to his liability (if any) to contribute as an ordinary member, be liable to make a further contribution as if he were at the commencement of the winding up a member of an unlimited company:

Provided that—

(*i*) a past director shall not be liable to make such further contribution if he has ceased to hold office for a year or upwards before the commencement of the winding up;

(*ii*) a past director shall not be liable to make such further contribution in respect of any debt or liability of the company contracted after he ceased to hold office;

(*iii*) subject to the articles a director shall not be liable to make such further contribution unless the Court deems it necessary to require that contribution in order to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up.

Meaning of "contributory."

158. The term "contributory" means every person liable to contribute to the assets of a company in the event of its being wound up and, in all proceedings for determining and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of the persons who are to be deemed contributories, includes any person alleged to be a contributory.

Nature of liability of contributory.

159. (1) The liability of a contributory shall create a debt accruing due from him at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the times when calls are made for enforcing the liability.

(2) No claim founded on the liability of a contributory shall be cognizable by any Court of Small Causes.

Contributories in case of death of member.

160. (1) If a contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his legal representatives and his heirs shall be liable in a due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the company in discharge of his liability and shall be contributories accordingly.

(2) If the legal representatives or heirs make default in paying any money ordered to be paid by them, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of the deceased contributory, whether moveable or immoveable, or both, and of compelling payment thereout of the money due.

Contributories in case of insolvency of member.

161. If a contributory is adjudged insolvent either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories then—

(1) his assignees shall represent him for all the purposes of the windiug up and shall be contributories accordingly, and may be called on to admit to proof against the estate of the insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any money due from the insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the company; and

(2) there may be proved against the estate of the insolvent the estimated value of his liability to future calls as well as calls already made.

Winding up by Court.

Circumstances in which company may be wound up by Court.

162. A company may be wound up by the Court—

(*i*) if the company has by special resolution resolved that the company be wound up by the Court:

(*ii*) if default is made in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting:

(*iii*) if the company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for a whole year:

(*iv*) if the number of members is reduced, in the case of a private company, below two or, in the case of any other company, below seven:

(*v*) if the company is unable to pay its debts:

(*vi*) if the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable he company should be wound up.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

163. A company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

(*i*) if a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the company, by leaving the same at its registered office, a demand under his hand requiring the company to pay the sum so due and the company has for three weeks thereafter neglected to pay the sum, or to secure or compound for it to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor; or

(*ii*) if execution or other process issued on a decree or order of any Court in favour of a creditor of the company is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; or

(*iii*) if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the company is unable to pay its debts, and, in determining whether a company is unable to pay its debts, the Court shall take into account the contingent and prospective liabilities of the company.

Winding up may be referred to District Court.

164. Where the Chief Court makes an order for winding up a company under this Regulation, it may, if it thinks fit, direct all subsequent proceedings to be had in a District Court; and thereupon such District Court shall, for the purpose of winding up the company, be deemed to be "the Court" within the meaning of this Regulation and shall have, for the purposes of such winding up, all the jurisdiction and powers of the Chief Court.

Transfer of winding up from one District Court to another.

165. If during the progress of a winding up in a District Court it is made to appear to the Chief Court that the same could be more conveniently prosecuted in any other District Court having jurisdiction to wind up companies, the Chief Court may transfer the same to such other Court, and thereupon the winding up shall proceed in such other District Court.

Provisions as to applications for winding up.

166. An application to the Court for the winding up of a company shall be by petition presented, subject to the provisions of this section, either by the company, or by any creditor or creditors (including any contingent or prospective creditor or creditors), contributory or contributories, or by all or any of those parties, together or separately:

Provided that—

(*a*) a contributory shall not be entitled to present a petition for winding up a company unless—

(*i*) either the number of members is reduced, in the case of a private company below two, or, in the case of any other company, below seven; or

(*ii*) the shares in respect of which he is a contributory or some of them either were orginally allotted to him or have been held by him, and registered in his name, for at least six months during the eighteen months before the commencement of the winding up, or have devolved on him through the death of a former holder;

(*b*) a petition for winding up a company on the ground of default on filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting shall not be presented by any person except a shareholder, nor before the expiration of fourteen days after the last day on which the meeting ought to have been held;

(*c*) the Court shall not give a hearing to a petition for winding up a company by a contingent or prospective creditor until such security for costs has been given as the Court thinks reasonable and until a *prima facie* case for winding up has been established to the satisfaction of the Court.

Effect of winding up order.

167. An order for winding up a company shall operate in favour of all the creditors and of all the contributories of the company as if made on the joint petition of a creditor and of a contributory.

Commencement of winding up by Court.

168. A winding up of a company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding up.

Court may grant injunction.

169. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of the petition for winding up a company under this Regulation, and before making an order for winding up the company, upon the application of the company or of any creditor or contributory of the company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the company, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Powers of Court on hearing petition.

170. (1) On hearing the petition the Court may dismiss it with or without costs, or adjourned the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, or make any interim order or any other order that it deems just, but

the Court shall not refuse to make a winding up order on the ground only that the assets, of the company have been mortgaged to an amount equal to or in excess of those assets or that the company has no assets.

(2) Where the petition is presented on the ground of default in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting, the Court may order the costs to be paid by any persons who, in the opinion of the Court, are responsible for the default.

Suits stayed on winding up order.

171. When a winding up order has been made, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the company except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Copy of winding up order to be filed with registrar.

172. (1) On the making of a winding up order, it shall be the duty of the company forthwith to file with the registrar a copy of the order, and the petitioner in the winding up proceedings may so file a copy.

(2) On the filing of a copy of a winding up order, the registrar shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the company, and shall notify in the official Gazette that such an order has been made.

(3) Such order shall be deemed to be notice of discharge to the servants of the company, except when the business of the company is continued.

Power of Court to stay winding up.

173. The Court may at any time after an order for winding up, on the application of any creditor or contributory, and on proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to the winding up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the proceedings, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors of contributories.

174. The Court may, as to all matters relating to a winding up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence.

Official Liquidators.

Appointment of official liquidator.

175. (1) For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a company and performing such duties in reference thereto as the Court may impose, the Court may appoint a person or persons, to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators.

(2) The Court may make such an appointment provisionally at any time after the presentation of petition and before the making of an order for winding up.

(3) If more persons than one are appointed to the office of official liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act by this Regulation required or authorised to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

(4) The Court may determine whether any, and what, security is to be given by any official liquidator on his appointment.

(5) The acts of an official liquidator shall be valid notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in his appointment: Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by an official liquidator after his appointment has been shown to be invalid.

(6) A receiver shall not be appointed of assets in the hands of an official liquidator.

Resignations, removals, filling up vacancies and compensation.

176. (1) Any official liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown.

(2) Any vacancy in the office of an official liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled up by the Court.

(3) There shall be paid to the official liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and, if more liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Official liquidator.

177. The official liquidator shall be described by the style of the official liquidator of the particular company in respect of which he is appointed, and not by his individual name.

Custody of company's property.

178. (1) The official liquidator shall take into his custody, or under his control, all the property, effects and actionable claims to which the company is or appears to be entitled.

(2) If no official liquidator is appointed or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

Powers of official liquidator.

179. The official liquidator shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things :—

(*a*) to institute or defend any suit or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, civil or criminal, in the name and on behalf of the company ;

(*b*) to carry on the business of the company so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same ;

(*c*) to sell the immoveable and moveable property of the company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels ;

(*d*) to do all acts and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the company's seal ;

(*e*) to prove, rank and claim in the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against his estate, and to receive dividends in the insolvency, in respect of that balance, as a separate debt due from the insolvent, and rateably with the other separate creditors ;

(*f*) to draw, accept, make and indorse any bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note in the name and on behalf of the company with the same effect with respect to the liability of the company as if the bill, hundi or note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of the company in the course of its business ;

(*g*) to raise on the security of the assets of the company any money requisite ;

(*h*) to take out, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act necessary for obtaining payment of any money due from a contributory or his estate which cannot be conveniently done in the name of the company ; and in all such cases the money due shall, for the purpose of enabling the liquidator to take out the letters of administration or recover the money, be deemed to be due to the liquidator himself ;

(*i*) to do all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs of the company and distributing its assets.

Discretion of official liquidators.

180. The Court may provide by any order that the official liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an official liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Provision for legal assistance to official liquidator.

181. The official liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an advocate, or pleader entitled to appear before the Court to assist him in the performance of his duties.

Official books to be kept by liquidator in winding up.

182. The official liquidator of a company which is being wound up by the Court shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper books in which he shall cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed, and any creditor or contributory may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent inspect any such books.

Exercise and control of liquidator's powers.

183. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation the official liquidator of a company which is being wound up by the Court shall, in the administration of the assets of the company and in the distribution thereof among its creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by resolution of the creditors or contributories at any general meeting.

(2) The official liquidator may summon general meetings of the creditors or contributories for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors or contributories, by resolution, may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-tenth in value of the creditors or contributories, as the case may be.

(3) The official liquidator may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising in the winding up.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the official liquidator shall use his own discretion in the administration of the assets of the company and in the distribution thereof among the creditors.

(5) If any person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the official liquidator that person may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order as it thinks just in the circumstances.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

Settlement of list of contributories and application of assets.

184. (1) As soon as may be after making a winding up order, the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the register of members in all cases where rectification is required in pursuance of this Regulation, and shall cause the assets of the company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities.

(2) In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right and persons who are contributories as representatives of or liable for the debts of others.

Power to require delivery of property.

185. The Court may, at any time after making a winding up order, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories and any trustee, receiver, banker, agent, or officer of the company to pay, deliver, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to the official liquidator any money, property or documents in his hands to which the company is *prima facie* entitled.

Power to order payment of debt by contributory.

186. (1) The Court may, at any time after making a winding up order, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories to pay, in manner directed by the order, any money due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the company exclusive of any money payable by him or the estate by virtue of any call in pursuance of this Regulation.

(2) The Court in making such an order may, in the case of an unlimited company, allow to the contributory by way of set-off any money due to him or to the estate which he represents from the company on any independent dealing or contract with the company, but not any money due to him as a member of the company in respect of any dividend or profit; and may, in the case of a limited company, make to any director whose liability is unlimited or to his estate the like allowance.

Provided that, in the case of any company, whether limited or unlimited, when all the creditors are paid in full, any money due on any account whatever to a contributory from the company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call.

Power of Court to make calls.

187. (1) The Court may, at any time after making a winding up order, and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of the contributories to the extent of their liability, for payment of any money which the Court considers necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

(2) In making the call the Court may take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories may partly or wholly fail to pay the call.

Power to order payment into bank.

188. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the company to pay the same into any Bank approved by Government or any branch thereof, to the account of the official liquidator, instead of to the official liquidator, and any such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the official liquidator.

Regulation of account with Court.

189. All moneys, bills, hundis, notes and other securities paid and delivered into any Bank approved by Government or any branch thereof, in the event of a company being wound up by the Court, shall be subject in all respects to the orders.

Order on contributory conclusive evidence.

190. (1) An order made by the Court on a contributory shall (subject to any right of appeal) be conclusive evidence that the money, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid is due.

(2) All other pertinent matters stated in the order shall be taken to be truly stated as against all persons, and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Power to exclude creditors not proving in time.

191. The Court may fix a time or times within which creditors are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before those debts are proved.

Adjustment of rights of contributories.

192. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories among themselves, and distribute any surplus among the persons entitled thereto.

Power to order costs.

193. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the assets of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in the winding up in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

194. (1) When the affairs of a company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the company be dissolved from the date of the order, and the company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Dissolution of company.

(2) The order shall be reported within fifteen days of the making thereof by the official liquidator to the registrar, who shall make in his books a minute of the dissolution of the company.

(3) If the official liquidator makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which he is in default.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

195. (1) The Court may, after it has made a winding up order, summon before it any officer of the company or person known or suspected to have in his possession any property of the company, or supposed to be indebted to the company, or any person whom the Court deems capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, affairs or property of the company.

Power to summon persons suspected or having property of company.

(2) The Court may examine him on oath concerning the same, either by word of mouth or on written interrogatories, and may reduce his answers to writing and require him to sign them.

(3) The Court may require him to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the company; but, where he claims any lien on documents produced by him, the production shall be without prejudice to that lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding up to determine all questions relating to that lien.

(4) If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, not having a lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting, and allowed by it), the Court may cause him to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination.

196. (1) When an order has been made for winding up a company by the Court, and the official liquidator has applied to the Court stating that in his opinion a fraud has been committed by any person in the promotion or formation of the company or by any director or other officer of the company in relation to the company since its formation, the Court may, after consideration of application, direct that any person who has taken any part in the promotion or formation of the company, or has been a director, manager or other officer of the company shall attend before the Court on a day appointed by the Court for that purpose, and be publicly examined as to the promotion or formation or the conduct of the business of the company, or as to his conduct and dealings as director, manager or other officer thereof.

Power to order public examination of promoters, directors, etc.

(2) The official liquidator shall take part in the examination, and for that purpose may, if specially authorised by the Court in that behalf, employ such legal assistance as may be sanctioned by the Court.

(3) Any creditor or contributory may also take part in the examination either personally or by any person entitled to appear before the Court.

(4) The Court may put such questions to the person examined as the court thinks fit.

(5) The person examined shall be examined on oath, and shall answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.

(6) A person ordered to be examined under this section may at his own cost employ any person entitled to appear before the Court, who shall be at liberty to put to him such questions as the Court may deem just for the purpose of enabling him to explain or qualify any answers given by him: Provided that if he is, in the opinion of the Court, exculpated from any charges made or suggested against him, the Court may allow him such costs as in its discretion it may think fit.

(7) Notes of the examination shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to or by, and signed by, the person examined, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him in civil proceedings, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor or contributory at all reasonable times.

(8) The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time.

(9) An examination under this section may, if the Court so directs, and subject to any rules in this behalf, be held before any District Judge or before any officer of the Chief Court, being an official referee, registrar or deputy registrar, and the powers of the Court under this section as to the conduct of the examination, but not as to costs, may be exercised by the person before whom the examination is held.

Power to arrest absconding contributory.

197. The Court, at any time either before or after making a winding up order on proof of probable cause for believing that a contributory is about to quit Mysore or otherwise to abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his property, for the purpose of evading payment of calls or of avoiding examination respecting the affairs of the company, may cause the contributory to be arrested and his books and papers and moveable property to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Saving of other proceedings.

198. Any powers by this Regulation conferred on the Court shall be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any existing powers of instituting proceedings against any contributory or debtor of the company, or the estate of any contributory or debtor, for the recovery of any call or other sums.

Enforcement of and Appeal from Orders.

Power to enforce orders.

199. All orders made by a Court under this Regulation may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.

200. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding up of a company shall be enforced in any place in Mysore other than that in which such Court is situate, by the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such company if the registered office of the company had been situate at such other place, and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.

201. Where any order made by one Court is to be enforced by another Court, a certified copy of the order so made shall be produced to the proper officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order having been made; and thereupon the last mentioned Court shall take the requisite steps in the matter for enforcing the order in the same manner as if it were the order of the Court enforcing the same.

Appeals from orders.

202. Re-hearings of, and appeals from, any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding up of a company by the Court may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction.

Voluntary winding up.

Circumstances in which company may be wound up voluntarily.

203. A company may be wound up voluntarily:

(1) when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the company by the articles expires, or, the event (if any) occurs, on the occurrence of which the articles provide that the company is to be dissolved and the company in general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the company to be wound up voluntarily;

(2) if the company resolves by special resolution that the company be wound up voluntarily;

(3) if the company resolves by extraordinary resolution to the effect that it cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up.

Commencement of voluntary winding up.

204. A voluntary winding up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorising the winding up.

Effect of voluntary winding up on status of company.

205. When a company is wound up voluntarily, the company shall, from the commencement of the winding up, cease to carry on its business, except so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof:

Provided that the corporate state and corporate powers of the company shall, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary in its articles, continue until it is dissolved.

Notice of resolution to wind up voluntarily

206. (1) Notice of any special resolution or extraordinary resolution for winding up a company voluntarily shall be given by the company within ten days of the passing of the same by advertisement both in English and in Kannada in the official Gazette, and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the district where the registered office of the company is situate.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to a like penalty.

Consequences of voluntary winding up.

207. The following consequences shall ensue on the voluntary winding up of a company:—

(*i*) the assets of the company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu* and, subject thereto, shall, unless the articles otherwise provide, be distributed among the members according to their rights and interests in the company;

(*ii*) the company in general meeting shall appoint one or more liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the company and may fix the remuneration to be paid to him or them;

(*iii*) on the appointment of a liquidator all the powers of the directors shall cease, except so far as the company in general meeting, or the liquidator, sanctions the continuance thereof;

(*iv*) the liquidator may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers given by this Regulation to the official liquidator in a winding up by the Court;

(*v*) the liquidator may exercise the powers of the Court under this Regulation of settling a list of contributories, and of making calls, and shall pay the debts of the company, and adjust the rights of the contributories among themselves;

(*vi*) the list of contributories shall be *prima facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories;

(*vii*) when several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined by the company at the time of their appointment, or in default of such determination by any number not less than two;

(*viii*) if from any cause whatever there is no liquidator acting, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a liquidator; and

(*ix*) the Court may, on cause shown, remove a liquidator, and appoint another liquidator.

Notice by liquidator of his appointment.

208. (1) The liquidator in a voluntary winding up shall, within twenty-one days after his appointment, file with the registrar a notice of his appointment in the form prescribed.

(2) If the liquidator fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Rights of creditors in a voluntary winding up.

209. (1) Every liquidator appointed by a company in a voluntary winding up shall, within seven days from his appointment, send notice by post to all persons who appear to him to be creditors of the company that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held on a date, not being less than twenty-one days nor more than one month after his appointment, and at a place and hour, to be specified in the notice, and shall also advertise notice of the meeting once in the official Gazette and once at least in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the district where the registered office, or principal place of business of the company was situate.

(2) At the meeting to be held in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this section the creditors shall determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as liquidator in the place of, or jointly with, the liquidator appointed by the company, and, if the creditors so resolve, an application may be made accordingly to the Court at any time not later than fourteen days after the date of the meeting, by any creditor appointed for the purpose at the meeting:

Provided that the Court may, by order at any time, extend the time for making an application under this sub-section for such period as the Court thinks proper.

(3) On any such application the Court may make an order either for the removal of the liquidator appointed by the company and for the appointment of some other person as liquidator or for the appointment of some other person to act as liquidator jointly with the liquidator appointed by the company, or such other order as, having regard to the interests of the creditors and contributories of the company, may seem just.

(4) The Court shall make such order as to the costs of the application as it may think fit, and, if it is of opinion that, having regard to the interests of the creditors in the liquidation, there were reasonable grounds for the application, may order the costs of the application to be paid out of the assets of the company, notwithstanding that the application is dismissed or otherwise disposed of adversely to the applicant.

Power to fill vacancy in office of liquidator.

210. (1) If a vacancy occurs by death, resignation or otherwise in the office of liquidator appointed by the company in a voluntary winding up, the company in general meeting may subject to any arrangements with its creditors, fill the vacancy

(2) For that purpose a general meeting may be called by any contributory or, if there were more liquidators than one, by continuing liquidators.

(3) The meeting shall be held in manner prescribed by the articles, or in such manner as may, on application by any contributory or by the continuing liquidators, be determined by the Court.

Delegation of authority to appoint liquidators.

211. (1) A company about to be, or in course of being, wound up voluntarily may, by extraordinary resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any committee of them, the power of appointing liquidators or of any of them, and of supplying vacancies among the liquidators, or enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the liquidators, and the manner in which they are to be exercised.

(2) Any act done by creditors in pursuance of any such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the company.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

212. (1) Any arrangement entered into between a company about to be, or in the course of being, wound up, voluntarily and its creditors shall, subject to any right of appeal under this section, be binding on the company if sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors.

(2) Any creditor or contributory may, within three weeks from the completion of the arrangement, appeal to the Court against it, and the Court may thereupon, as it thinks just, amend, vary or confirm the arrangement.

Power for liquidators to accept shares, etc., as a consideration for sale of property of company.

213. (1) Where a company is proposed to be, or is in course of being, wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or part of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another company (in this section called the transferee company) the liquidator of the first mentioned company (in this section called the transferer company) may, with the sanction of a special resolution of that company conferring either a general authority on the liquidator or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive, in compensation or part compensation for the transfer or sale, shares, policies or other like interests in the transferee company, for distribution among the members of the transferor company, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the transferor company may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, policies or other like interest, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of, or receive any other benefit from, the transferee company.

(2) Any sale or arrangement in pursuance of this section shall be binding on the members of the transferor company.

(3) If any member of the transferor company who did not vote in favour of the special resolution at either of the meetings held for passing and confirming the same expresses his dissent therefrom in writing addressed to the liquidator, and left at the registered office of the company within seven days after the confirmation of the special resolution, he may require the liquidator either to abstain from carrying the resolution into effect, or to purchase his interest at a price to be determined by agreement or by arbitration in manner hereinafter provided

(4) If the liquidator elects to purchase the member's interest, the purchase-money must be paid before the company is dissolved, and be raised by the liquidator in such manner as may be determined by special resolution.

(5) A special resolution shall not be invalid for the purposes of this section by reason that it is passed before or concurrently with a resolution for winding up the company, or for appointing liquidators; but if an order is made within a year for winding up the company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, the special resolution shall not be valid unless sanctioned by the Court.

Mode of determining price.

214. (1) The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration.

(2) The provisions of the Mysore Arbitration Regulation, 1917, other than those restricting the application of the Regulation in respect of the subject-matter of the arbitration, shall apply to all arbitrations in pursuance of this section.

Power to apply to Court.

215. (1) Where a company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidator or any contributory or creditor may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the winding up, or to exercise as respects the enforcing of calls, or any other matters, all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the company were being wound up by the Court.

(2) The Court, if satisfied that the determination of the question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede wholly or partially to the application on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit, or may make such other order on the application as the Court thinks just.

Power of liquidator to call general meeting.

216 (1) Where a company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidator may, from time to time, summon general meetings of the company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the company by special or extraordinary resolution, or for any other purposes he may think fit.

(2) In the event of the winding up continuing for more than one year, the liquidator shall summon a general meeting of the company at the end of the first year from the commencement of the winding up, and of each succeeding year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before the meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

Final meeting and dissolution.

217. (1) In the case of every voluntary winding up as soon as the affairs of the company are fully wound up, the liquidator shall make up an account of the winding up showing how the winding up has

been conducted and the property of the company has been disposed of; and thereupon shall call a general meeting of the company for the purpose of laying before it the account and giving any explanation thereof.

(2) The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place and object thereof, and published one month at least before the meeting in the manner specified in section 206.

(3) Within one week after the meeting, the liquidator shall file with the registrar a return of the holding of the meeting, and of its date, and in default of so doing shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(4) The registrar on the filing of the return shall forthwith register it, and, on the expiration of three months from the registration of the return, the company shall be deemed to be dissolved:

Provided that the Court may, on the application of the liquidator or of any other person who appears to the Court to be interested, make an order deferring the date at which the dissolution of the company is to take effect for such time as the Court thinks fit.

(5) It shall be the duty of the person on whose application an order of the Court under sub-section (4) is made, within twenty-one days after the making of the order, to file with the registrar a certified copy of the order, and if that person fails so to do, he shall be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Cost of voluntary liquidation.

218. All costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding up of a company, including the remuneration of the liquidator, shall be payable out of the assets of the company in priority to all other claims at the date of the winding up.

Saving for rights of creditors and contributories.

219. The voluntary winding up of a company shall not bar the right of any creditor or contributory to have it wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion, in the case of an application by a creditor, that the rights of the creditor or, in the case of an application by a contributory, that the rights of the contributories will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding up.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding up.

220. Where a company is being wound up voluntarily, and an order is made for winding up by the Court, the Court, may, if it thinks fit by the same or any subsequent order, provide for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings in the voluntary winding up.

Winding up subject to supervision of Court.

Power to order winding up subject to supervision.

221. When a company has by special or extraordinary resolution resolved to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order that the voluntary winding up shall continue, but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contributories or others to apply to the Court, and generally on such terms and conditions as the Court, thinks just.

Effect of petition for winding up subject to supervision.

222. A petition for the continuance of a voluntary winding up subject to the supervision of the Court shall, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding up by the Court.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors and contributories.

223. The Court may, in deciding between a winding up by the Court and a winding up subject to supervision, in the appointment of liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding up subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence.

Power for Court to appoint or remove liquidators.

224. (1) Where an order is made for a winding up subject to supervision, the Court may by the same or any subsequent order appoint any additional liquidator.

(2) A liquidator appointed by the Court under this section shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if he had been appointed by the company.

(3) The Court may remove any liquidator so appointed by the Court or any liquidator continued under the supervision order, and fill any vacancy occasioned by the removal, or by death or resignation.

Effect of supervision order.

225. (1) Where an order is made for a winding up subject to supervision, the liquidator may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all his powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the company were being wound up altogether voluntarily.

(2) Except as provided in sub-section (1), and save for the purposes of section 196 any order made by the Court for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court shall for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding up the company by the Court, and shall confer full authority

on the Court to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding up the company altogether by the Court.

(3) In the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the official liquidator, the expression "official liquidator" shall be deemed to mean the liquidator conducting the winding up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators to office of official liquidators.

226. Where an order has been made for the winding up of a company subject to supervision, and an order is afterwards made for winding up by the Court, the Court may, by the last mentioned order or by any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary liquidators or any of them, either provisionally, or permanently and either with or without the addition of any other person, to be official liquidator in the winding up by the Court.

Supplemental Provisions.

Avoidance of transfers, etc., after commencement of winding up.

227. (1) In the case of voluntary winding up, every transfer of shares, except transfers made to or with the sanction of the liquidator, and every alteration in the status of the members of the company made after the commencement of the winding up shall be void.

(2) In the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, every disposition of the property (including actionable claims) of the company, and every transfer of shares, or alteration in the statues of its members, made after the commencement of the winding up shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

Debts of all descriptions to be proved.

228. In every winding up (subject in the case of insolvent companies to the application in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation of the law of insolvency) all debts payable on a contingency, and all claims against the company, present or future, certain or contingent, shall be admissible to proof against the company, a just estimate being made, so far as possible, of the value of such debts or claims as may be subject to any contingency or for some other reason do not bear a certain value.

Application of insolvency rules in winding up of insolvent companies.

229. In the winding up of an insolvent company the same rules shall prevail and be observed with regard to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and to debts provable and to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities as are in force for the time being under the law of insolvency with respect to the estates of persons adjudged insolvent: and all persons who in any such case would be entitled to prove for and receive dividends out of the assets of the company may come in under the winding up, and make such claims against the company as they respectively are entitled to by virtue of this section.

Preferential payments.

230. (1) In a winding up there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(*a*) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to the Government or to a local authority, due from the company at the date hereinafter mentioned and having become due and payable within the twelve months next before that date;

(*b*) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of service rendered to the company within the two months next before the said date, not exceeding one thousand rupees for each clerk or servant; and

(*c*) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each whether payable for time or piecework, in respect of services rendered to the company within the two months next before the said date.

(2) The foregoing debts shall—

(*a*) rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the assets are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportion; and

(*b*) so far as the assets of the company available for the payment of general creditors are insufficient to meet them, have priority over the claims of holders of debentures under any floating charge created by the company, and be paid accordingly out of any property comprised in or subject to that charge.

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs and expenses of the winding up, the foregoing debts shall be discharged forthwith so far as the assets are sufficient to meet them.

(4) In the event of a landlord or other persons distraining or having distrained on any goods or effects of the company within three months next before the date of a winding up order, the debts to which priority is given by this section shall be a first charge on the goods or effects, so distrained on, or the proceeds of the sale thereof:

Provided that in respect of any money paid under any such charge the landlord or other person shall have the same rights of priority as the person to whom the payment is made.

(5) The date hereinbefore in this section referred to is,—

(*a*) in the case of a company ordered to be wound up compulsorily which had not previously commenced to be wound up voluntarily, the date of the winding up order; and

(*b*) in any other case, the date of the commencement of the winding up.

Fraudulent preference.

231. (1) Any transfer, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property which would, if made or done by or against an individual, be deemed in his insolvency a fraudulent preference, shall, if made or done by or against a company, be deemed, in the event of its being wound up, a fraudulent preference of its creditors, and be invalid accordingly.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the presentation of a petition for winding up in the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a resolution for winding up, in the case of a voluntary winding up, shall be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual.

(3) Any transfer or assignment by a company of all its property to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors shall be void.

Avoidance of certain attachments, executions, etc.

232. (1) Where any company is being wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment, distress or execution put in force without leave of the Court against the estate or effects of the company after the commencement of the winding up shall be void.

(2) Nothing in this section applies to proceedings by the Government.

Effect of floating charges.

233. Where a company is being wound up, a floating charge on the undertaking or property of the company created within three months of the commencement of the winding up shall, unless it is proved that the company immediately after the creation of the charge was solvent, be invalid except to the amount of any cash paid to the company at the time of, or subsequently to the creation of, and in consideration for, the charge, together with interest on that amount at the rate of five per cent per annum.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

234. (1) The liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court when the company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company in the case of a voluntary winding up, do the following things or any of them:—

(*i*) pay any classes of creditors in full;

(*ii*) make any compromise or arrangement with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors or having or alleging themselves to have any claim present or future, whereby the company may be rendered liable;

(*iii*) compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, present or future, certain or contingent, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the company and a contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets or the winding up of the company, on such terms as may be agreed, and take any security for the discharge of any such call, debt, liability or claim, and give a complete discharge in respect thereof.

(2) The exercise by the liquidator of the powers of this section shall be subject to the control of the Court, and any creditor, or contributory may apply to the Court with respect to any exercise or proposed exercise of any of these powers.

Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent directors, etc.

235. (1) Where, in the course of winding up a company, it appears that any person who has taken part in the formation or promotion of the company, or any past or present director, manager or liquidator, or any officer of the company, has misapplied or retained or become liable or accountable for any money or property of the company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the company, the Court may, on the application of the liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory, examine into the conduct of the promoter, director, manager, liquidator or officer, and compel him to repay or restore the money or property or any part thereof, respectively with interest at such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sum to the assets of the company by way of compensation in respect of the misapplication, retainer, misfeasance or breach of trust as the Court thinks just.

(2) This section shall apply notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender may be cirminally responsible.

(3) The Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911, shall apply to an application under this section as if such application were a suit.

Penalty for falsification of books.

236. If any director, manager, officer or contributory of any company being wound up destroys, mutilates, alters or falsifies or fraudulently secretes any books, papers or securities, or makes, or is privy to the

making of, any false or fraudulent entry in any register, book of account or document belonging to the company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Prosecution of delinquent directors, etc.

237. (1) If it appears to the Court, in the course of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of the company has been guility of any offence in relation to the company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in the winding up, or of its own motion, direct the official liquidator or the liquidator (as the case may be) to prosecute for the offence, and may order the costs and expenses to be paid out of the assets of the company.

(2) If it appears to the liquidator, in the course of a voluntary winding up that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of the company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the company for which he is criminally responsible, the liquidator, with the previous sanction of the Court, may prosecute the offender, and all expenses properly incurred by him in the prosecution shall be payable out of the assets of the company in priority to all other liabilities.

Penalty for false evidence.

238. If any person, upon any examination upon oath authorised under this Regulation, or in any affidavit, deposition or solemn affirmation, in or about the winding up of any company under this Regulation, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Regulation intentionally gives false evidence, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Meetings to ascertain wishes of creditors or contributories.

239. (1) Where by this Regulation, the Court is authorised in relation to winding up to have regard to the wishes of creditors or contributories, as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, the Court may, if it thinks fit for the purpose of ascertaining those wishes, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be called, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting and to report the result thereof to the Court.

(2) In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of each creditor's debt.

(3) In the case of contributories, regard shall be had to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the articles.

Documents of company to be evidence.

240. Where any company is being wound up all documents of the company and of the liquidator shall, as between the contributories of the company, be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

Inspection of documents.

241. After an order for a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for inspection by creditors and contributories of the company of its documents as the Court thinks just, and any documents in the possession of the company may be inspected by creditors or contributories accordingly, but not further or otherwise.

Disposal of documents of company.

242. (1) When a company has been wound up and is about to be dissolved, the documents of the company and of the liquidators may be disposed of as follows (that is to say):—

(*a*) in the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such way as the Court directs;

(*b*) in the case of a voluntary winding up, in such way as the company by extraordinary resolution directs.

(2) After three years from the dissolution of the company, no responsibility shall rest on the company, or the liquidators or any person to whom the custody of the documents has been committed, by reason of the same not being forthcoming to any person claiming to be interested therein.

Power of Court to declare dissolution of company void.

243. (1) Where a company has been dissolved, the Court may, at any time within two years of the date of the dissolution, on an application being made for the purpose by the liquidator of the company or by any other person who appears to the Court to be interested, make an order, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit, declaring the dissolution to have been void, and thereupon such proceedings may be taken as might have been taken if the company had not been dissolved.

(2) It shall be the duty of the person on whose application the order was made, within twenty-one days after the making of the order, to file with the registrar a certified copy of the order, and if that person fails so to do, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Information as to pending liquidations.

244. (1) Where a company is being wound up, if the winding up is not concluded within one year after its commencement, the liquidator shall, at such intervals as may be prescribed until the winding up is concluded, file with the registrar a statement in the

prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation.

(2) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor or contributory of the company shall be entitled, by himself or by his agent, at all reasonable times, on payment of the prescribed fee, to inspect the statement, and to receive a copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor or contributory shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence under Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable accordingly on the application of the liquidator.

(3) If a liquidator fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which, the default continues.

Court or person before whom affidavit may be sworn.

245. (1) Any affidavit required to be sworn under the provisions or for the purposes of this Part may be sworn in Mysore before any Court, Judge or person lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits, or elsewhere before any Court or authority before whom a similar affidavit may be validly sworn.

(2) All Courts, Judges, Justices, Commissioners and persons acting judicially in Mysore shall take judicial notice of the seal or stamp or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, Judge, person, or authority, attached, appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this Part.

Rules.

Power of Chief Court to make rules.

246. (1) The Chief Court may, from to time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation and with the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, concerning the mode of proceedings to be had for winding up a company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto and for giving effect to the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the reduction of the capital and the sub-division of the shares of a company and shall make rules providing for all matters relating to the winding up of companies which by this Regulation are to be prescribed.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Chief Court may, by such rules enable or require all or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Court by this Regulation, in respect of the matters following, to be exercised or performed by the official liquidator, and subject to the control of the Court, that is to say, the powers and duties of the Court in respect of—

(*a*) holding and conducting meetings to ascertain the wishes of creditors and contributories;

(*b*) settling lists of contributories and rectifying the register of members where required, and collecting and applying the assets;

(*c*) requiring delivery of property or documents to the liquidator;

(*d*) making calls;

(*e*) fixing a time within which debts and claims must be proved:

Provided that the official liquidator shall not, without the special leave of the Court, rectify the register of members, and shall not make any call without the special leave of the Court.

Removal of defunct Companies from Register.

Registrar may strike defunct company off register.

247. (1) Where the registrar has reasonable cause to believe that a company is not carrying on business or in operation, he shall send to the company by post a letter inquiring whether the company is carrying on business or in operation.

(2) If the registrar does not within one month of sending a letter receive any answer thereto, he shall within fourteen days after the expiration of the month send to the company by post a registered letter referring to the first letter, and stating that no answer thereto has been received and that, if an answer is not received to the second letter within one month from the date thereof, a notice will be published in the official Gazette with a view to striking the name of the company off the register.

(3) If the registrar either receives an answer from the company to the effect that it is not carrying on business or in operation, or does not within one month after sending the second letter receive any answer, he may publish in the official Gezette, and send to the company by post, a notice that, at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the company mentioned therein will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

(4) If, in any case where a company is being wound up, the registrar has reasonable cause to believe either that no liquidator is acting or that the affairs of the company are fully wound up, and the returns required to be made by the liquidator have not been made for a period of six consecutive months after notice by the registrar demanding the returns has been sent by post to the company, or to the liquidator at his last known place of business, the registrar may publish in the official Gazette and send to the company a like notice as is provided in the last preceding sub-section.

(5) At the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice the registrar may, unless cause to the contrary is previously shown by the company, strike its name off the register, and shall publish notice thereof in the official Gazette, and, on the publication in the official Gazette of this notice, the company shall be dissolved: Provided that the liablity (if any) of every director and member of the company shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

(6) If a company or any member or creditor thereof feels aggrieved by the company having been struck off the register, the Court, on the application of the company or member or creditor, may, if satisfied that the campany was at the time of the striking off carrying on business or in operation, or otherwise that it is just that the company be restored to the register, order the name of the company to be restored to the register, and thereupon the company shall be deemed to have continued in existence as if its name had not been struck off; and the Court may by the order give such directions and make such provisions as seem just for placing the company and all other persons in the same position as nearly as may be as if the name of the company had not been struck off.

(7) A letter or notice under this section may be addressed to the company at its registered office, or, if no office has been registered, to the care of some director, manager or other officer of the company or, if there is no director, manager or other officer of the company whose name and address are known to the registrar, may be sent to each of the persons who subscribed the memorandum, addressed to him at the address mentioned in the memorandum.

PART VI.

Registration Office and Fees.

Registration offices.

248. (1) The Government may appoint such registrars and assistant registrars as it thinks necessary for the registration of companies under this Regulation, and may make rules with respect to their duties.

(2) The Government may direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of documents required for or connected with the registration of companies.

(3) Any person may inspect the documents kept by the registrar on payment of such fees as may be appointed by the Government not exceeding one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, to be certified by the registrar on payment for the certificate, certified copy or extract, of such fees as the Government may appoint, not exceeding three rupees for a certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding six annas for very hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(4) Whenever any act is by this Regulation directed to be done to or by the registrar, it shall, until the Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing registrar of joint-stock companies or in his absence to or by such person as the Government may for the time being authorise; but, in the event of the Government altering the constitution of the existing registry offices, or any of them, any such act shall be done to or by such officer and at such place with reference to the local situation of the registered offices of the companies to be registered as the Government may appoint.

Fees.

249. (1) There shall be paid to the registrar in respect of the several matters mentioned in table B in the First Schedule the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Government may direct.

(2) All fees paid to the registrar in pursuance of this Regulation shall be credited to the Government.

PART VII.

Application of Regulation to Companies formed and registered under former Companies Act and Regulation.

Application of Regulation to companies formed under former Companies Act and Regulation.

250. In the application of this Regulation to existing companies, it shall apply in the same manner in the case of a limited company, other than a company limited by guarantee, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Regulation as a company limited by shares; in the case of a company limited by guarantee, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Regulation as a company limited by guarantee; and in the case of a company other than a limited company, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Regulation as an unlimited company

Provided that—

(1) nothing in Table A in the First Schedule shall apply to a company formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895;

(2) reference, express or implied, to the date of registration shall be construed as a reference to the date at which the company was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, as the case may be.

Application of Regulation to companies registered but not formed under former Companies Act and Regulation.

251. This Regulation shall apply to every company registered but not formed under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or the Mysore Companies Regulation 1895, in the same manner as it is hereinafter in this Regulation declared to apply to companies registered but not formed under this Regulation:

Provided that reference, express or implied, to the date of registration shall be construed as a reference to the date at which the company was registered under the said Acts or Regulation.

PART VIII.

COMPANIES AUTHORISED TO REGISTER UNDER THIS REGULATION.

Companies capable of being registered.

253. (1) With the exceptions and subject to the provisions mentioned and contained in this section,—

any company consisting of seven or more members, which was in existence on the first day of November eighteen hundred and ninety-five may at any time register under this Regulation as an unlimited company or as a company limited by shares, or as a company limited by guarantee; and the registration shall not be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the company being wound up:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) a company that is not a joint-stock company as hereinafter defined shall not register in pursuance of this section as a company limited by shares;

(*b*) a company shall not register in pursuance of this section without the assent of a majority of such of its members as are present in person or by proxy (in cases where proxies are allowed by the articles) at a general meeting summoned for the purpose;

(*c*) where a company is about to register as a company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company, in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before he ceased to be a member, and of the costs and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

(3) In computing any majority under this section when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the articles.

(4) A company registered under the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, shall not be registered in pursuance of this section.

Definition of "joint stock company."

254. For the purposes of this Part as far as relates to registration of companies as companies limited by shares, a joint-stock company means a company having a permanent paid-up or nominal share capital of fixed amount divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of those shares or that stock, and no other persons; and such a company, when registered with limited liability under this Regulation, shall be deemed to be a company limited by shares.

Requirements for registration by oint-stock companies.

255. Before the registration in pursuance of this Part of a joint-stock company, there shall be delivered to the registrar the following documents (that is to say):—

(1) a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of all persons who on a day named in the list, not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, were members of the company, with the addition of the shares or stock held by them respectively, distinguishing, in cases where the shares are numbered, each share by its number;

(2) a copy of any deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the company; and

(3) if the company is intended to be registered as a limited company, a statement specifying the following particulars (that is to say) :—

(*a*) the nominal share capital of the company and the number of shares into which it is divided or the amount of stock of which it consists;

(*b*) the number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share;

(*c*) the name of the company, with the addition of the word "Limited" as the last word thereof; and

(*d*) in the case of a company intended to be registered as a company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Requirements for registration by other than joint-stock company.

256. Before the registration in pursuance of this Part of any company not being a joint-stock company, there shall be delivered to the registrar—

(1) a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of the directors of the company; and

(2) a copy of deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the company; and

(3) in the case of a company intended to be registered as a company limited by guarantee, a copy of the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Authentication of statement of existing companies.

257. The lists of members and directors and any other particulars relating to the company required to be delivered to the registrar shall be duly verified by a declaration of any two or more directors or other principal officers of the company.

Registrar may require evidence as to nature of company.

258. The registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any company proposing to be registered is or is not a joint-stock company as hereinbefore defined.

On registration of banking company with limited liability, notice to be given to customers.

259. (1) Where a banking company, which was in existence on the first day of November eighteen hundred and ninety-five, proposes to register as a limited company, it shall, at least thirty days before so registering, give notice of its intention so to register to every person who has a banking account with the company, either by delivery of the notice to him, or by posting it to him at, or delivering it at, his last known address.

(2) If the company omits to give the notice required by this section, then as between the company and the person for the time being interested in the account in respect of which the notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects the account down to the time at which the notice is given, but not further or otherwise, the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

Exemption of certain companies from payment of fees.

260. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this Part of a company, if it is not registered as a limited company.

Addition of "Limited" to name.

261. When a company registers in pursuance of this Part with limited liability, the word "Limited" shall form and be registered as part of its name.

Certificate of registration of existing companies.

262. On compliance with the requirements of this Part with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under B in the First Schedule, the registrar shall certify under his hand that the company applying for registration is incorporated as a company under this Regulation, and in the case of a limited company that it is limited, and thereupon the company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

Vesting of property on registration.

263. All property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including obligations and actionable claims as may belong to or be vested in a company at the date of its registration in pursuance of this Part, shall, on registration pass to and vest in the company as incorporated under this Regulation for all the estate and interest of the company therein.

Saving of existing liabilities.

264. The registration of a company in pursuance of this Part shall not affect the rights or liabilities of the company in respect of any debt or obligation incurred or any contract entered into, by, to, with, or on behalf of, the company before registration.

Continuation of existing suits.

265. All suits and other legal proceedings which at the time of the registration of a company in pursuance of this Part are pending by or against the company, or the public officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if the registration had not taken place; nevertheless execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of the company on any decree or order obtained in any such suit or proceeding; but, in the event of the property and effects of the company being insufficient to satisfy the decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding up the company.

Effect of registration under Regulation.

266. When a company is registered in pursuance of this Part,—

(*i*) all provisions contained in any deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, including, in the case of a company, registered as a company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulation of the company in the same manner and with the same incidents as if so much thereof as would, if the company had been formed under this Regulation, have been required to be inserted in the memorandum, were contained in a registered memorandum, and the residue thereof were contained in registered articles;

(*ii*) all the provisions of this Regulation shall apply to the company and the members, contributories and creditors thereof, in the same manner in all respects as if it, had been formed under this Regulation, subject as follows (that is to say) :—

(*a*) the regulations in Table A in the First Schedule shall not apply unless adopted by special resolution;

(*b*) the provisions of this Regulation relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any joint-stock company whose shares are not numbered;

(*c*) in the event of the company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory, in respect of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before registration, who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the company contracted before registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members among themselves in respect of any such debt or liability; or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs and expenses of winding up the company, so far as relates to such debts or liabilities as aforesaid; and every contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the company, in the course of the winding up, all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid; and in the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions of this Regulation with respect to the legal representatives and heirs of deceased contributories, and with reference to the assignees of insolvent contributories, shall apply;

(*iii*) the provisions of this Regulation with respect to—

(*a*) the registration of an unlimited company as limited;

(*b*) the powers of an unlimited company on registration as a limited company to increase the nominal amount of its share capital and to provide that a portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event of winding up;

(*c*) the power of a limited company to determine that a portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event of winding up;

shall apply notwithstanding any provisions contained in any deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the company;

(*iv*) nothing in this section shall authorise the company to alter any such provisions contained in any deed of settlement, contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, as would, if the company had originally been formed under this Regulation, have been required to be contained in the memorandum and are not authorised to be altered by this Regulation;

(*v*) nothing in this Regulation shall derogate from any lawful power of altering its constitution or regulations which may, by virtue of any enactment at any time in force in Mysore deed of settlement, contract or copartnery, or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, be vested in the company.

Power to substitute memorandum and articles for deed of settlement.

267. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a company registered in pursuance of this Part may by special resolution alter the form of its constitution by substituting a memorandum and articles for a deed of settlement.

(2) The provisions of this Regulation with respect to confirmation by the Court and registration of an alteration of the objects of a company shall, so far as applicable, apply to an alteration under this section with the following modifications :—

(*a*) there shall be substituted for the printed copy of the altered memorandum required to be filed with the registrar a printed copy of the substituted memorandum and articles; and,

(*b*) on the registration of the alteration being certified by the registrar, the substituted memorandum and articles shall apply to the company in the same manner as if it were a company registered under this Regulation with that memorandum and those articles, and the company's deed of settlement shall cease to apply to the company.

(3) An alteration under this section may be made either with or without any alteration of the objects of the company under this Regulation.

(4) In this section the expression "deed of settlement" includes any contract of co-partnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the company.

Power of Court to stay or restrain proceedings.

268. The provisions of this Regulation with respect to staying and restraining suits and legal proceedings against a company at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up and before the making

of a winding up order shall, in the case of a company registered in pursuance of this Part, where the application to stay or restrain is by a creditor, extend to suits and legal proceedings against any contributory of the company.

Suits stayed on winding up order.

269. Where an order has been made for winding up a company registered in pursuance of this Part, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against the company or any contributory of the company in respect of any debt of the company, except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART IX.

Winding up of Unregistered Companies.

Meaning of "unregistered company."

270. For the purposes of this Part, the expression "unregistered company" shall not include a railway company incorporated by any enactment at any time in force in Mysore nor a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or under the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, or under this Regulation but save as aforesaid, shall include any partnership, association or company consisting of more than seven members.

Winding up of unregistered companies.

271. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, any unregistered company may be wound up under this Regulation and all the provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up shall apply to an unregistered company, with the following exceptions and additions:—

(*i*) no unregistered company shall be wound up under this Regulation voluntarily or subject to supervision;

(*ii*) the circumstances in which an unregistered company may be wound up are as follows (that is to say):—

(*a*) if the company is dissolved, or has ceased to carry on business or is carrying on business or only for the purpose of winding up its affairs;

(*b*) if the company is unable to pay its debts;

(*c*) if the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up;

(*iii*) an unregistered company shall, for the purposes of this Regulation be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

(*a*) if a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the company by leaving at its principle place of business, or by delivering to the secretary, or some director, manager or principal officer of the company, or by otherwise serving in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the company to pay the sum so due, and the company has for three weeks after the service of the demand neglected to pay the sum, or to secure or compound for it to the satisfaction of the creditor;

(*b*) if any suit or other legal proceeding has been instituted against any member for any debt or demand due or claimed to be due, from the company or from him in his character of member, and notice in writing of the institution of the suit or other legal proceeding having been served on the company by leaving the same at its principal place of business or by delivering it to the secretary, or some director, manager or principal officer of the company or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the company has not within ten days after service of the notice paid, secured or compounded for the debt or demand, or procured the suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against the suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages and expenses to be incurred by him by reason of the same;

(*c*) if execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of a creditor against the company, or any member thereof as such, or any person authorised to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the company, is returned unsatisfied; and

(*d*) if it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the company is unable to pay its debts.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall affect the operation of any enactment which provides for any partnership, association or company being wound up, or being wound up as a company or as an unregistered company, under any enactment repealed by this Regulation, except that references in any such first-mentioned enactment to any such repealed enactment shall be read as references to the corresponding provision (if any) of this Regulation.

Contributories in winding up of unregistered Companies.

272. (1) In the event of an unregistered company being wound up every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members

among themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs and expenses of winding up the company, and every contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the company all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid.

(2) In the event of any contributory dying or being adjudged insolvent, the provisions of this Regulation with respect to the legal representatives and heirs of deceased contributories and to the assignees of insolvent contributories shall apply.

Power to stay or restrain proceedings.

273. The provisions of this Regulation with respect to staying and restraining suits and legal proceedings against a company at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up and before the making of a winding up order shall, in the case of an unregistered company, where the application to stay or restrain is by a creditor, extend to suits and legal proceedings against any contributory of the company.

Suits stayed on winding up order.

274. Where an order has been made for winding up an unregistered company, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against any contributory of the company in respect of any debt of the company; except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Directions as to property in certain cases.

275. If an unregistered company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name or if for any reason it appears expedient, the Court may, by the winding up order, or by any subsequent order, direct that all or any part of the property, moveable or immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to and out of property, moveable and immoveable and including obligations and actionable claims as may belong to the company or to trustees on its behalf, is to vest in the official liquidator by his official name, and thereupon the property or the part thereof specified in the order shall vest accordingly; and the official liquidator may, after giving such indemnity (if any) as the Court may direct, bring or defend in his official name any suit or other legal proceeding relating to that property, or necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding up the company and recovering its property.

Provisions of this part cumulative.

276. The provisions of this Part with respect to unregistered companies shall be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any provisions hereinbefore in this Regulation contained with respect to winding up companies by the Court, and the Court or Official liquidator may exercise any powers or do any act in the case of unregistered companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding up companies formed and registered under this Regulation, but an unregistered company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a company under this Regulation, and then only to the extent provided by this Part.

PART X.

Companies established outside Mysore.

Requirements as to companies established outside Mysore.

277. (1) Every company incorporated outside Mysore, which at the commencement of this Regulation has a place of business in Mysore, and every such company which after the commencement of this Regulation establishes such a place of business within Mysore, shall, within six months from the commencement of this Regulation or within one month from the establishment of such place of business, as the case may be, file with the registrar,—

(*a*) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument consisting or defining the constitution of the company; and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof.

(*b*) the full address of the registered or principal office of the company;

(*c*) a list of the directors and managers (if any) of the company;

(*d*) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in Mysore authorised to accept on bebalf of the company service of process and any notices required to be served on the company;

and, in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in such address or in the directors or managers or in the names or addresses of any such persons as aforesaid, the company shall within the prescribed time, file with the registrar a notice of the alteration.

(2) Any process or notice required to be served on the company shall be sufficiently served, if addressed to any person whose name has been so filed as aforesaid and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so filed.

(3) Every company to which this section applies shall in every year file with the registrar.

(*i*) in a case where by the law, for the time being in force, of the country in which the company is incorporated such company is required to file with the public authority an annual balance-sheet,—a copy of that balance-sheet; or

(*ii*) in a case where no such provision is made by the law, for the time being in force, of the country in which the company is incorporated,—such a statement in the form of a balance-sheet as such company would, if it were a company formed and registered under this Regulation, be required to file in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as it may therein prescribe, exempt any such company or any class of such companies from this requirement:

(4) Every company to which this section applies and which uses the word "Limited" as part of its name, shall,—

(*a*) in every prospectus inviting subscriptions for its shares or debentures in Mysore State the country in which the company is incorporated: and

(*b*) conspicuously exhibit on every place where it carries on business in Mysore the name of the company and the country in which the company is incorporated in letters easily legible in English or Kannada characters,

(*c*) have the name of the company and of the country in which the company is incorporated mentioned in legible English or Kannada characters in all bill-heads and letter paper and in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of the company.

(5) If any company to which this section applies fails to comply with any of the requirments of this section, the company, and every officer or agent of the company, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or, in the case of a continuing offence, fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(6) For the purposes of this section—

(*a*) the expression "certified" means certified in the prescribed manner to be a true copy or a correct translation;

(*b*) the expression "place of business" includes a share transfer or share registration office;

(*c*) the expression "director includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called; and

(*d*) the expression "prospectus" means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement or other invitation, offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares or debentures of the company.

(7) There shall be paid to the registrar for registering any document required by this section to be filed with him a fee of five rupees or such smaller fee as may be prescribed.

PART XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Legal Proceedings, Offences, etc.

Cognizance of offences.

278. (1) No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Regulation.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, every offence against this Regulation shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be deemed to be non-cognizable.

Applications of fines.

279. The Court imposing any fine under this Regulation may direct that the whole or any part thereof be applied in or towards payment of the costs of the proceedings, or in or towards the rewarding of the person on whose information the fine is recovered.

Power to require limited company to give security for costs.

280. Where a limited company is plaintiff or petitioner in any suit or other legal proceeding, any Court having jurisdiction in the matter may if it appears that there is reason to believe that the company will be unable to pay the costs of the defendant if successful in his defence, require sufficient security to be given for those costs, and may stay all proceedings until the security is given.

Power of Court to grant relief in certain cases.

281. If, in any proceeding before any Court against a director of a company for negligence or breach of trust, it appears to such Court that the director is or may be liable in respect of the negligence or breach of trust, but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the negligence or breach of trust, that Court may relieve him, either wholly or partly, from his liability on such terms as the Court may think proper.

Penalty for false statement.

282. Whoever in any return, report, certificate, balance-sheet or other document required by or for the purposes of any of the provisions of this Regulation wilfully makes a statement false in any material particular, knowing it to be false, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

283. If any person or persons trade or carry on business under any name or title of which "Limited" is the last word, that person or those persons shall unless duly incorporated with limited liability, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day upon which that name or title has been used.

Penalty for improper use of word "Limited."

284. The provisions of this Regulation with respect to winding up shall not apply to any company of which the winding up has commenced before the commencement of this Regulation, but every such company shall be wound up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Regulation had not been passed, and, for the purposes of the winding up, the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Saving of pending proceedings for winding up.

285. Every instrument of transfer or other document made before the commencement of this Regulation in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed shall be of the same force as if this regulation had not been passed, and for the purposes of that instrument or document the repealed enactment shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Saving of documents.

286. (1) The offices existing at the commencement of this Regulation for registration of joint-stock companies shall be continued as if they had been established under this Regulation.

Former registration offices, registers and registrars continued.

(2) Registers of companies kept in any such existing offices shall respectively be deemed part of the registers of companies to be kept under this Regulation.

(3) The existing registrars, assistant registrars and officers in those offices shall, during the pleasure of the Government, hold the offices hitherto held by them, subject to any rules of the Government with regard to the execution of their duties.

288. In section 2 and 19 of Regulation of III 1904 (for the registration of Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies), the words "registrar of joint-stock companies" shall be construed to mean the registrar under this Regulation.

Construction of "registrar of joint-stock companies" in Regulation III of 1904.

290. (1) The enactment mentioned in the Fourth Schedule is hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Repeal of Regulation and Savings.

Provided that the repeal shall not affect—

(*a*) the incorporation of any company registered under any enactment hereby repealed; nor

(*c*) Table A in the First Schedule annexed to the Mysore Companies Regulation 1895, or any part thereof, so far as the same applies to any company existing at the commencement of this Regulation.

(2) All fees directed, resolutions passed and other things duly done under any enactment hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been directed, passed or done under this Regulation.

(3) The mention of particular matters in this section or in any other section of this Regulation shall not prejudice the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Regulation 1899, with regard to the effect of repeals.

SCHEDULES.

The First Schedule.

(*See sections 2, 17, 18, 79, 266.*)

TABLE A.

Regulations for Management of a Company limited by Shares.

Preliminary.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, expressions defined in the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917, or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which these regulations become binding on the company, shall have the meanings so defined; and words importing the singular shall include the plural, and *vice versa*, and words importing the masculine gender shall include females, and words importing persons shall include bodies corporate.

Business.

2. The directors shall have regard to the restrictions on the commencement of business imposed by section 103 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917, if, and so far as, those restrictions are binding upon the company.

Shares.

3. Subject to the provisions, if any, in that behalf of the memorandum of association of the Company, and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares in the company, any shares in the company may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of share capital, or otherwise, as the company may from time to time by special resolution determine.

4. If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may be varied with the concent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class. To every such separate general meeting the provisions of these regulations, relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mu'andis* apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one-third of the issued shares of the class.

5. No share shall be offered to the public for subscription except upon the terms that the amount payable on application shall be at least 5 per cent of the nominal amount of the share; and the directors shall, as regards any allotment of shares, duly comply with such of the provisions of sections 101 and 104 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917, as may be applicable thereto.

6. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register of members shall, without payment, be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the company specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid up thereon: Provided that, in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons, the company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate, and delivery of a certificate for a share to one of several joint-holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.

7. If a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding eight annas, and on such terms, if any, as to evidence and indemnity as the directors think fit.

8. No part of the funds of the company shall be employed in the purchase of, or in loans upon the security of, the company's shares.

Lien.

9. The company shall have a lien on every share (not being a fully-paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share, and the company shall also have a lien on all shares (other than fully-paid shares standing registered in the name of a single person, for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the company; but the directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this clause. The company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividends payable thereon.

10. The company may sell, in such manner as the director thinks fit, any shares on which the company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating, and demanding payment of such part of amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share, or the person entitled by reason of his death or insolvency to the share.

11. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and the residue shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceeding in reference to the sale.

Calls on shares.

12. The directors may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares, provided that no call shall exceed one-forth of the nominal amount of the share, or be payable at less than one month from the last call; and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen days' notice specifying the time or times of payments) pay to the company at the time or times so specified the amount called on his shares.

13. The joint-holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.

14. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest upon the sum at the rate of five per cent per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.

15. The provisions of these regulations as to payment of interest shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

16. The directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amount of calls to be paid and in the times of payment.

17. The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all are any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him; and upon all are any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (not exceeding, without the sanction of the company in general meeting, six per cent) as may be agreed upon between the member paying the sum in advance and the directors.

Transfer and Transmission of shares.

18. The instrument of transfer of any share in the company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members in respect thereof.

19. Shares in the company shall be transferred in the following form, or in any usual or common form which the directors shall approve:

I, A B of , in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to me by C D of (hereinafter called "the said transferee"), do hereby transfer to the said transferee the share [*or* shares] numbered in the undertaking called the Company, Limited, to hold unto the said transferee, his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution thereof, and I, the said transferee, do hereby agree to take the said share [*or* shares] subject to the conditions aforesaid. As witness our hands the day of

Witness to the signature of, etc.

20. The directors may decline to register any transfer of shares, not being fully-paid shares, to a person of whom they do not approve, and may also decline to register to any transfer of shares on which the company has a lien. The directors may also suspend the registration of transfers during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year. The directors may decline to recognise any instrument of a transfer unless—

(*a*) a fee not exceeding two rupees is paid to the company in respect thereof, and

(*b*) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the directors may reasonbly require to show the right of the transferer to make the transfer.

21. The executors or administrators of a deceased sole holder of a share shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to the share. In the case of a share registered in the names of two or more holders, the survivors, or survivor, or the executors or administrators of the deceased survivor, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to the share.

22. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member shall, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the directors, have the right either to be registered as a member in respect of the share or, instead of being registered himself, to make such transfer of the share as the deceased or insolvent person could have made; but the directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by the deceased or the insolvent person before the death or insolvency.

23. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or insolvency of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if we were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a member in respect of the share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the company.

Forfeiture of shares.

24. If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.

25. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days, from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

26 If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect.

27. A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors think fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit.

28. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the company all moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were presently payable by him to the company in respect of the shares, but his liability shall cease if and when the company receive payment in full of the nominal amount of the shares.

29. A duly verified declaration in writing that the declarent is a director of the company and that a share in the company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and that declaration, and the receipt of the company for the consideration, if any, given for the share on the sale or disposition there of, shall constitue a good title to the share, and the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money (if any, nor shall his title to the share be effected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.

30. The provisions of these regulations as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

Conversion of shares into stock.

31. The directors may with the sanction of the company previously given in general meeting convert any paid-up shares into stock, and may with the like sanction re-convert any stock into paid-up shares of any denomination.

32. The holders of stock may transfer the same, or any part thereof, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations as, and subject to which, the shares from which the stock arose might previously to conversion have been transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; but the directors may from time to time, fix the minimum amount of stock transferable, and restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum, but the minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the share from which the stock arose.

33. The holders of the stock shall, according to the amount of the stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividents, voting at meetings of the company, and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose, but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the company) shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred that privilege or advantage.

34. Such of the regulations of the company (other than those relating to share-warrants) as are applicable to paid-up shares shall apply to stock, and the words "share" and "shareholder" therein shall include "stock" and "stockholder."

Share-warrants.

35. The company may issue share-warrants, and accordingly the directors may in their discretion, with respect to any share which is fully paid-up, on application in writing signed by the person registered as holder of the share, and authenticated by such evidence (if any) as the directors may, from time to time, require as to the identity of the person signing the request and on receiving the certificate (if any) of the share and the amount of the stamp-duty on the warrant and such fee as the directors may, from time to time, require, issue under the company's seal a warrant, duly stamped, stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares therein specified, and may provide by coupons or otherwise for the payment of dividends, or other moneys, on the shares included in the warrant.

36. A share-warrant shall entitle the bearer to the shares included in it, and the share shall be transferred by the delivery of the share warrant, and the provisions of the regulations of the company with respect to transfer and transmission of shares shall not apply thereto.

37. The bearer of a share-warrant shall, on surrender of the warrant to the company for cancellation, and on payment of such sum as the directors may, from time to time, prescribe, be entitled to have his name entered as a member in the register of members in respect of the shares included in the warrant.

38. The bearer of a share-warrant may at any time deposit the warrant at the office of the company, and so long as the warrant remains so deposited, the depositor shall have the same right of signing a requisition for calling a meeting of the company, and of attending and voting and exercising the other privileges of a member at any meeting held after the expiration of two clear days from the time of deposit, as if his name were inserted in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the deposited warrant. Not more than one person shall be recognised as depositor of the share-warrant. The company shall, on two days' written notice, return the deposited share-warrant to the depositor.

39. Subject as herein otherwise expressly provided, no person shall, as bearer of a share-warrant, sign a requisition for calling a meeting of the company, or attend, or vote or exercise any other privilege of a member at a meeting of the company, or be entitled to receive any notices from the company; but the bearer of a share-warrant shall be entitled in all other respects to the same privileges and advantages as if he were named in the register of members of the holders of the shares included in the warrant, and he shall be a member of the company.

40. The directors may, from time to time, make rules as to the terms on which (if they shall think fit) a new share-warrant or coupon may be issued by way of renewal in case of defacement, loss or distruction.

Alteration of Capital.

41. The directors may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company, increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amount, as the resolution shall prescribe.

42. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the resolution sanctioning the increase of share capital, all new shares shall, before issue, be offered to such persons as at the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the company of general meetings in proportion, as nearly as the circumstances admit, to the amount of the existing shares to which they are entitled. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of that time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the company. The directors may likewise so dispose of any new shares which by reason of the ratio which (the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares) cannot, in the opinion of the directors, be conveniently offered under this article.

43. The new shares shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture and otherwise as the shares in the original share capital.

44. The company may, by special resolution.—

(*a*) consolidate and divide its shares capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

(*b*) by sub-division of its existing shares or any of them, divide the whole or any part of its share capital into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of paragraph (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917;

(*c*) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person;

(*d*) reduce its share capital in any manner and with, and subject to, any incident authorised, and consent required, by law.

General Meetings.

45. The statutory general meeting of the company shall be held within the period required by section 77 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917.

46. A general meeting shall be held once in every year at such time (not being more than fifteen months after the holding of the last proceding general meeting) and place as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, or, in default, at such time in the month following that in which the anniversary of the company's incorporation occurs, and at such place as the directors shall appoint. In default of a general meeting being held, a general meeting shall be held in the month next following, and may be called by any two members in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be called by the directors.

47. The abovementioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

48. The directors may, whenever they think fit, call an extraordinary general meeting, and extraordinary general meetings shall also be called on such requisition, or in default, may be called by such requisitionists, as provided by section 78 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917. If at any time there are not within Mysore sufficient directors capable of

acting to form a quorum, any director or any two members of the company may call an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be called by the directors.

Proceedings at General Meeting.

49. Fourteen days' notice at the least (exclusive of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served, but inclusive of the day for which notice is given) specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business, shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under the regulations of the company, entitled to receive such notices from the company; but the non-receipt of the notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

50. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors, the election of directors and other officers in the place of those retiring by rotation, and the fixing of the remuneration of the auditors.

51. No ousiness shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business; save as herein otherwise provided, three members personally present shall be a quorum.

52. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if called upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved; in any other case, it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and, if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall be a quorum.

53. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the company.

54. If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or is unwilling to act as chairman, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman.

55. The chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place When a meeting is adjourned for ten days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

56. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by at least three members, and, unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book of the proceedings of the company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, that resolution.

57. If a poll is duly demanded, it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

58. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place, or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

59. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Votes of members.

60. On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every member shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

61. In the case of jointholders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint-holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of members.

62. A member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any Court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee or other legal guardian, and any such committee or guardian may, on a poll, vote by proxy.

63. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the company have been paid.

64. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy: Provided that no company shall vote by proxy as long as a resolution of its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 78 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917, is in force.

65. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointor is a corporation either under the common seal, or under the hand of an officer or attorney so authorised. No person sall act as proxy unless either he is entitled on his own behalf to be present and vote at the meeting at which he acts as proxy, or he has been appointed to act at that meeting as proxy for a corporation

66. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power-of attorney or other authority (if any), under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority, shall be deposited at registered office of the company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

67. An instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form or in any other form which the directors shall approve:—

Company, Limited.

"I.....of.....in the district of.....being a member of the..... Company, Limited, hereby appoint..... of.....as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the [ordinary or extraordinary, as the case may be] general meeting of the Company to be held on the.....day of.....and at any adjournment thereof."

Signed this..... .. day of

Directors.

68. The number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined in writing by a majority of the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

69 The remuneration of the directors shall from time to time be determined by the company in general meeting.

70. The qualification of a director shall be the holding of at least one share in the company, and it shall be his duty to comply with the provisions of section 85 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917.

Powers and duties of directors.

71. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the company, and may exercise all such powers of the company as are not by the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulation of these articles, to the provisions of the said Regulation, and to such regulations being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

72. The directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of managing director or manager for such term, and at such remuneration (whether by way of salary, or commission, or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partly in another) as they may think fit, and a director so appointed shall not, while holding that office, be subject to retirement by rotation, or taken into account in determining the rotation of retirement of directors, but his appointment shall be subject to determination *ipso facto* if he ceases from any cause to be a director, or if the company in general meeting resolve that his tenure of the office of managing director or manager be determined.

73. The amount for the time being remaining undischarged of moneys borrowed or raised by the directors for the purposes of the company (otherwise than by the issue of share captital) shall not at any time exceed the issued share capital of the company without the sanction of the company in general meeting.

74. The directors shall duly comply with the provisions of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, and in particular with the provision in regardto the registration of the particulars of mortgages and charges affecting the property of the company or created by it, and to keeping a register of the directors, and to sending to the registrar an annual list of members, and a summary of particulars relating thereto and notice of any consolidation or increase of share capital, or conversion of shares into stock, and copies of special resolutions and a copy of the register of directors and notifications of any changes therein.

75. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose

(*a*) of all appointments of officers made by the directors;

(*b*) of the names of the directors present at each meeting of the directors and of any committee of the directors;

(*c*) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the company, and, of the directors, and of committees of directors;

and every director present at any meeting of directors or committee of directors shall sign his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

The Seal.

76. The seal of the company shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of the board of directors, and in the presence of at least two directors and of the secretary or such other person as the directors may appoint for the purpose; and those two directors and secretary or other person as aforesaid shall sign every instrument to which the seal of the company is so affixed in their presence.

Disqualifications of Directors.

77. The office of director shall be vacated if the director—

(*a*) ceases to be a director by virtue of section 85 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917; or

(*b*) holds, or any partner of his, or the firm of which he is a member, holds, any other office of profit under the company except that of managing director or manager; or

(*c*) is adjudged insolvent; or

(*d*) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind; or

(*e*) is concerned or participates in the profits of any contract with the company; or

(*f*) is punished with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;

Provided, however, that no director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any company which has entered into contracts with, or done any work for, the company of which he is director; but a director shall not vote in respect of any such contract or work, and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

78. At the first ordinary meeting of the company, the whole of the directors shall retire from office, and at the ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the directors for the time being or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office.

79. The directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but has between persons who became directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

80. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election.

81. The company at the general meeting at which a director retires in manner aforesaid may fill up the vacated office by electing a person thereto.

82. If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place, the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and, if at the adjourned meeting the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the vacating directors or such of them as have not had their places filled up shall be deemed to have been re-elected at the adjourned meeting.

83. The company may from time to time in general meeting increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

84. Any casual vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled up by the directors, but the person so chosen shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

85. The directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint a person as an additional director, who shall retire from office at the next following ordinary general meeting, but shall be eligible for election by the company at that meeting as an additional director.

86. The company may by extraordinary resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead; the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

Proceedings of directors.

87. The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings, as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director shall, at any time, summon a meeting of directors.

88. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors, and unless so fixed shall (when the number of directors exceeds three) be three.

89. The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the regulations of the company as the necessary quorum of directors, the continuing directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to that number, or of summoning a general meeting of the company, but for no other purpose.

90. The directors may elect a chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

91. The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit; any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the directors.

92. A committee may elect a chairman of their meetings; if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

93. A committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

94. All acts done by any meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Dividends and Reserve.

95. The company in general meeting may declare dividends, but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

96. The directors may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the directors to be justified by the profits of the company.

97. No dividends shall be paid otherwise than out of profits.

98. Subject to the rights of persons (if any) entitled to shares with special rights as to dividends, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares, but if and so long as nothing is paid upon any of the shares in the company, dividends may be declared and paid according to the amounts of the shares. No amount paid on a share in advance of calls shall, while carrying interest, be treated for the purposes of this article as paid on the share.

99. The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the company such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the directors, be applicable for meeting contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for any other purpose to which the profits of the company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the company or be invested in such investments (other than shares of the company) as the directors may from time to time think fit.

100. If several persons are registered as jointholders of any share, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable on the share.

101. Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned to the persons entitled to share therein.

102. No dividend shall bear interest against the company.

Accounts.

103. The directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—

(*a*) of the sums of money received and expended by the company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place; and

(*b*) of the assets and liabilities of the company.

104. The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the company, or at such other place or places as the directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the directors.

105. The directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being directors, and no member (not being a director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the company except as conferred by law or authorised by the directors or by the company in general meeting.

106. Once at least in every year the directors shall lay before the company in general meeting a profit and loss account for the period since the preceding account or (in the case of the first account) since the incorporation of the company, made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting.

107. The profit and loss account shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expenses of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting, and, in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

108. A balance sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the company in general meeting made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting. The balance-sheet shall be accompanied by a report of the directors as to the state of the company's affairs, and the amount which they recommend to be paid by way of dividend, and the amount (if any) which they propose to carry to a reserve fund.

109. A copy of the balance-sheet and report shall, seven days previously to the meeting, be sent to the persons entitled to receive notices of general meetings in the manner in which notices are to be given hereunder.

110. The directors shall in all respects comply with the provisions of sections 130 to 135 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917 or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

Audit.

111. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with sections 144 and 145 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917 or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

Notices.

112. (*1*) A notice may be given by the company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him to his registered address, or (if he has no registered address, in Mysore) to the address, if any, within Mysore supplied by him to the company for the giving of notices to him.

(2) Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

113. If a member has no registered address in Mysore, and has not supplied to the company and address within Mysore for the giving of notices to him, a notice addressed to him and advertised in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of the registered office of the company shall be deemed to be duly given to him on the day on which the advertisement appears.

114. A notice may be given by the company to the joint-holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint-holder named first in the register in respect of the share.

115. A notice may be given by the company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or assignee of the insolvent or by any like description, at the address (if any) in Mysore supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or insolvency had not occurred.

116. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in some manner hereinbefore authorised to (*a*) every member of the company (including bearers of share warrants) except those members who (having no registered address within Mysore) have not supplied to the company an address within Mysore for the giving of notices to them, and also to (b) every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member, who, but for his death or insolvency, would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting. No other persons shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

TABLE B.

(See sections 249 and 262.)

TABLE OF FEES TO BE PAID TO THE REGISTRAR.

I.—By a Company having a share capital.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. For registration of a company whose nominal share capital does not exceed Rs 20,000, a fee of	40	0	0
2. For registration of a company whose nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of forty rupees with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital (that is to say)—			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees ..	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 10,00,000 rupees ...	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 10,00,000 rupees	1	0	0
3. For registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees, as would have been payable if such increased share capital had formed part of the original share capital at the time of registration.			
Provided that no company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal share capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees taking into account, in the case of fees payable on an increase of share capital after registration, the fees paid on registration.			
4. For registration of any existing company, except such companies as are by this Regulation exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Regulation, the same fees as is charged for registering a new company.			
5. For filing returns of allotments prescribed by section 104 of the Regulation in cases in which the aggregate paid up value of the shares allotted does not exceed Rs. 100, 1 per cent on the paid up value of the shares allotted; in cases in which the paid up value exceeds Rs. 100, three rupees.			
For filing any other document required or authorised by the Regulation or Rules made thereunder other than the Memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed with the Registrar by the liquidator in a winding up, three rupees.			
6. For making a record of any fact by this Regulation authorised or required to be recorded by the registrar, a fee of	5	0	0

II.—By a company not having a share capital.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. For registration of a company whose number of members as stated in the articles of association, does not exceed 20	40	0	0
2. For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100 ...	100	0	0
3. For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
4. For registration of a company in which the number of members is stated in the articles of association to be unlimited, a fee of ...	400	0	0
5. For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the company, the same fees as would have been payable if such increase had been stated in the articles of association at the time of registration	5	0	0
Provided that no one company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the company.			
6. For registration of any existing company except such companies as are by this Regulation exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Regulation, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.			
7. For filing returns of allotments prescribed by section 104 of the Regulation in cases in which the aggregate paid up value of the shares allotted does not exceed Rs. 100, 1 per cent on the paid up value of the shares allotted; in cases in which the paid up value exceeds Rs. 100, three rupees.			
For filing any other document required or authorised by the Regulation or Rules made thereunder other than the Memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed with the Registrar by the liquidator in a winding-up, three rupees.			
8. For making a record of any fact by this Regulation authorised or required to be recorded by the registrar, a fee of	5	0	0

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See Section 98)

STATEMENT IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS.

filed by

LIMITED.

pursuant to section 98 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917 Presented for filing by

THE MYSORE COMPANIES REGULATION, 1917.

LIMITED.

STATEMENT IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS.

The nominal share capital of the company	Rs.
Divided into	Shares of Rs. each. " " " " " "
Names, descriptions and addresses of directors or proposed directors and of the managers or proposed managers.	
Minimum subscription (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles of association on which the company may proceed to allotment.	
Number and amount of shares and debentures agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash.	1. shares of Rs. fully paid.
The consideration for the intended issue of those shares and debentures.	2. shares upon which Rs. per share credited as paid. 3. Debenture Rs. 4. Consideration.
Names and addresses of (*a*) vendors of property purchased or acquired, (*b*) or proposed to be purchased or acquired by the company. Amount in (cash, shares or debentures) payable to each separate vendor.	
Amount (if any) paid or payable (in cash or shares or debentures) for any such property, specifying amount (if any) paid or payable or goodwill.	Total purchase price Rs. Cash ... ... " Shares ... ... " Debentures ... " Goodwill ... .. Rs.
Amount (if any) paid or payable as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares or debentures in the company or	Amount paid. " payable.
Rate of the commission	Rate per cent.

(*a*) For definition of vendor, see section 94 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917.
(*b*) See section 95 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917.

The nominal share capital of the company	Rs.
Estimated amount of preliminary expenses	Rs.
Amount paid or intended to be paid to any promoter ..	Name of promoter Amount Rs.
Consideration for the payment	Consideration :
Dates of, and parties to every material contract (other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of the business intended to be carried on by the company or entered into more than two years before the filing of this statement).	
Time and place at which the contracts or copies thereof may be inspected.	
Names and addresses of the auditors of the company (if any)	
Full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest of every director in the promotion of or in the property proposed to be acquired by the company, or, where the interest of such a director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm, with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or to the firm in cash or shares, or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as a director, or otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the company.	
Whether the articles contain any provisions precluding holders of shares or debentures receiving and inspecting balance-sheets or reports of the auditors or other reports.	Nature of the provisions.

(Signature of the persons abovenamed as directors or proposed directors, or of their agents authorised in writing.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(See Sections 6 and 151.)

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

1st—The name of the company is "The Eastern Steam Packet Company, Limited."

2nd—The registered office of the company will be situate in the province of Bombay.

3rd—The objects for which the company is established are "the conveyance of passengers and goods in ships or boats between such places as the company may from time to time determine, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th—The liability of the members is limited.

5th—The share capital of the company is two hundred thousand rupees, divided into one thousand shares of two hundred rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers	Number of shares taken by each subscriber
1. A. B. of, Merchant	200
2. C. D. „	25
3. E. F. „	30
4. G. H. „	40
5. I. J. „	15
6. K. L. „	5
7. M. N. „	10
Total shares taken ...	325

Dated the day of 192

Witness to the above signatures, X. Y., of

FORM B.

(*See sections 7 and 151.*)

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Mutual Calcutta Marine Association, Limited."

2nd.—The registered office of the company will be situate in Calcutta.

3rd.—The objects for which the company is established are "the mutual insurance of ships belonging to members of the company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th—Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the events of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding one hundred rupees.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

"1. A. B. of
"2. C. D. of
"3. E. F. of
"4. G H. of
"5. I. J. of
"6. K. L. of
"7. M. N. of

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.

X. V. of

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION TO ACCOMPANY PRECEDING MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

Number of Members.

1. The company for the purpose of registration is declared to consist of five hundred members.

2. The directors hereinafter mentioned may, whenever the business or the association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

3. Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the company who insures any shop or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

4. The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being less than one month nor more than three months after the incorporation of the company, and at such place, as the directors may determine.

5. A general meeting shall be held once in every year at such time (not being more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting) and place as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, or, in default at such time in the month following that in which the anniversary of the company's incorporation occurs, and at such place, as the directors shall appoint. In default of a general meeting being so held, a general meeting shall be held in the month next following, and may be called by any two members in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be called by the directors.

6. The abovementioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

7. The directors may, whenever they think fit, and shall on a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, call an extraordinary general meeting.

8. Any requisition made by the members must state the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the company.

9. On receipt of the requisition the directors shall forthwith proceed to call a general meeting: if they do not proceed to cause a meeting to be held within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition being so deposited, the requisitionists or any other five members may themselves call a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

10. Fourteen days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of the business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner (if any) as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such a notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

11. All business shall be deemed special that if transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors, the election of directors and other officers in the place of those retiring by rotation, and the fixing of remuneration of the auditors.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of the business. The quorum shall be ascertained as follows (that is to say):—if the members of the company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five: if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed ten.

13. If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of members is not present, the meeting, if called on the requisition of the members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

14. The chairman (if any) of the directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the company.

15. If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of that meeting.

16. The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

17. At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least three members, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the numbers or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

18. If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Votes of Members.

19. Every member shall have one vote and no more.

20 If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal guardian.

21. No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all moneys due from him to the company have been paid.

22. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy: Provided that no company shall vote by proxy as long as a resolution of its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 80 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917, is in force. A proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or, if such appointor is a corporation under its common seal.

23. (1) No person shall act as a proxy unless he is a member, or unless he is appointed to act at the meeting as proxy for corporation.

(2) The instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered office of the company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

24. Any instrument appointing a proxty shall be in the following form:—

Company, Limited,

I, , of , being a Member of the Company, Limited, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the [ordinary or extraordinary, as the case may be] general meeting of the company to be held on the day of and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this day of

Directors.

25. The number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

26. Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall, for all the purposes of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917, be deemed to be directors.

Powers of Directors.

27. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who may exercise all such powers of the company as are not by the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917 or by any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the company in general meeting; but no Regulation made by the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

Elections of Directors.

28. The directors shall be elected annually by the company in general meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert *rules as to mode in which business of insurance is to be conducted.*)

Audit.

29. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with sections 144 and 145 of the Mysore Companies Regulation 1917, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, and for this purpose the said sections shall have effect as if the word "members" were substituted for "shareholders," and as if "first general meeting" were substituted for "statutory meeting."

Notices.

30. A notice may be given by the company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him to his registered address.

31. Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Names, Address and Descriptions of Subscribers.

"1. A. B. of
"2. C. D. of
"3. E. F. of
"4. G. H. of
"5. I. J. of
"6. K. L. of
"7. M. N. of

Dated the day of 192

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y., of

FORM C.

(*See sections 7 and 151.*)

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY, LIMITED, BY GUARANTEE, AND HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL.

Memorandum of Association.

First.—The name of the company is "The Snowy Range Hotel Company, Limited."

Second- The registered office of the company will be situate in the province of Bengal.

Third.—The objects for which the company is established are "the facilitating travelling in the Snowy Range, by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers, and doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

Fourth—The liability of the members is limited.

Fifth—Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up, while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company, contracted before he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding fifty rupees.

Sixth—The share capital of the company shall consist of five hundred thousand rupees, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber
"1. A. B. of	200
"2. C. D. of	25
"3. E. F. of	30
"4. G. H. of	40
"5. I. J. of	15
"6. K. L. of	5
"7. M. N. of	10
Total shares taken ...	325

Dated the *day of* *192*

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y., of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The share capital of the company is five hundred thousand rupees, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

2. The directors may, with the sanction of the company in general meeting reduce the amount of shares in the company.

3. The directors may, with the sanction of the company in general meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the company.

4. All the articles of Table A of the Mysore Companies Regulation, shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles and to apply to the company.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

"1. A. B. of , merchant.
"2. C. D. of
"3. E. F. of
"4. G. H. of
"5. I. J. of
"6. K. L. of
"7. M. N. of

Dated the *day of* *192*

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y., of

FORM D.

(*See sections 8 and 151.*)

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF AN UNLIMITED COMPANY HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the company is "The Patent Stereotype Company.

2nd —The registered office of the company will be situate in the

3rd.—The objects for which the company is established are "the working of a patent" method of founding and casting stereotype plates of which method P. Q., of is the sole patentee.'

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subsrcibers	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber
"1. A. B. of	3
"2. C. D. of	2
"3. E. F. of	1
"4. G. H. of	2
"5. I. J. of	2
"6. K. L. of	1
"7. M. N. of	1
Total shares taken ...	12

Dated the *day of* *192*

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y., of

Articles of Association to accompany the preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The share capital of the company is twenty thousand rupees, divided into twenty shares of one thousand rupees each.

2. All the articles of Table A of the Mysore Companies Regulation shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles, and to apply to the company.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

"1. A. B. of , merchant.
"2. C. D. of
"3. E. F. of
"4. G. H. of
"5. I. J. of
"6. K. L. of
"7. M. N. of

Dated the *day of* *192*

Witness to above signatures.

X. Y., of

FORM E.

AS REQUIRED BY PART II OF THE REGULATION

(*See section 32*).

Summary of Share Capital and Shares of the Company, Limited, made up to the day of 19 (being the day of the first ordinary general meeting in 19).

Nominal share capital Rs. divided { shares of Rs. each. / shares of Rs. each.

Total number of shares taken up to the day of 19 which number must agree with the total shown in the list as held by existing members.

Number of shares issued subject to payment wholly in cash.

Number of shares issued as fully paid up otherwise than in cash ... ...

Number of shares issued as partly up to the extent of per share otherwise than in cash.

When there are shares of different kinds or amounts (e. g., Preference and Ordinary or Rs. 100 or Rs. 200), state the numbers and nominal values separately.

There has been called up on each—of shares ... ... Rs.
There has been called up on each—of shares ... ... Rs.
There has been called up on each—of shares ... ... Rs.
Total amount of calls received, including payments on application and allotment ... ... Rs.
Total amount, (if any) agreed to be considered as paid on shares which have been issued as fully paid up otherwise than in cash ... Rs.
Total amount (if any) agreed to be considered as paid on shares which have been issued on partly paid up to the extent of per share Rs.
Total amount of calls unpaid ... ... Rs.
Total amount (if any) of sums paid by way of commission in respect of shares or debentures or allowed by way of discount since date of last summary ... ... Rs.
Total amount (if any) paid on ‡ shares forfeited ... ... Rs.
Total amount of shares and stock for which share-warrants are outstanding ... ... Rs.
Total amount of share-warrants issued and surrendered respectively since date of last summary ... ... Rs.
Number of shares or amount of stock comprised in each share-warrant ... ... Rs.
Total amount of debt due from the company in respect of all mortgages and charges which are required to be registered with the registrar under this Regulation ... ... Rs.

List of persons holding shares in the Company, Limited, on the day of 19 , and of persons who have held shares herein at any time since the date of the last return, showing their names and addresses and an account of the shares so held.

Folio in register ledger containing particulars	Names, addresses and occupations				Account of shares					
	Name in full	Father's name	Address	Occupation or caste	** Number of shares held by existing Members at date of return	§ Particulars of shares transferred since the date of the last return by persons who are still Members		§ Particulars of shares transferred since the date of the last return by persons who have ceased to be Members		Remarks
						Number ††	Date of registration of transfer	Number ††	Date of registration of transfer	

Names and addresses of the persons who are the directors of the Limited, on the day of 19

Names	Addresses

Names and addresses of the persons who are the managers of the Limited, on the day of 19

Names	Addresses

NOTE.—Banking companies must add a list of all their places of business.

I, do hereby certify that the above list and summary truly and correctly states the facts as they stood on the day of 19

(Signature).....

(State whether director, manager or secretary.)

* Where various amounts have been called or there are shares of different kinds, state them separately.
† Include what has been received on forfeited as well as on existing shares.
‡ State the aggregate number of shares forfeited.
** State the aggregate number of shares forfeited (if any).
†† The aggregate number of shares held, and not the distinctive numbers, must be stated and the column must be added up thoroughout so as to make one total to agree with that stated in the summary to have been taken up.
‡‡ When the shares are of different classes, these columns may be sub-divided so that the number of each class held or transferred may be shown separately.
§ The date of registration of each transfer should be given as well as the number of shares transferred on each date. The particulars should be placed opposite the name of the transferer and not opposite that of the transferee, but the name of the transferee may be inserted in the remarks column immediately opposite the particulars of each transfer.

FORM F.

(See section 132.)

....LIMITED.

Balance-sheet as at..... ...19

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
CAPITAL—							FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ...				...	...	...
Authorised Capital.....shares of Rs... .....each.	...	...	...				(Distinguishing as far as possible between expenditure upon good-will, land, buildings, leaseholds, railway sidings, plant, machinery, furniture, development of property, patents, trade marks and designs, interest paid out of capital during construction, etc., and stating in every case the original cost and the total Depreciation written off under each head.)						
Issued Capital.....shares of Rs.... .....each.	..	...	...										
Subscribed Capital.....shares of Rs.....each.	...	...	...										
Amount called up at Rs.....per share.	...	...	...										
Less—Calls unpaid	...	..	..										
Add—Forfeited shares (amount paid up).	...	..	...	...	...	...	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES ...				...	...	...
	...	..	...	...	...	...	COMMISSION OR BROKERAGE ...				...	...	...
RESERVE FUND OR DEVELOPMENT FUND.				...	...	...	(Commission or Brokerage paid for underwriting or placing shares or debentures until written off.)				...	...	...
ANY SINKING FUND				...	...	...	STORES AND SPARE GEAR ...				...	...	...
ANY OTHER FUND CREATED OUT OF NET PROFITS.				...	...	...	LOOSE TOOLS				...	...	...
ANY PENSION OR INSURANCE FUND.				...	...	...	LIVE STOCK				...	...	...
PROVISION FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS.				...	...	...	STOCK IN TRADE				...	...	...
LOANS ON MORTGAGE OR MORTGAGE DEBENTURE BONDS.				...	...	...	(Stating mode of valuation, *e.g.*, cost of market-value.)						
LOANS OTHERWISE SECURED ... (Stating the nature of security)				...	...	...	BILLS OF EXCHANGE				...	...	...
LOANS UNSECURED.							BOOKS DEBTS				...	...	...
INTEREST				...	...	...	(Distinguishing in the case of a Bank between those considered good and in respect of which the Bank is fully secured and those considered good for which the Bank holds no security other than the debtor's personal security, and distinguishing in all cases between debts considered good and debts considered doubtful or bad. Debts due by Directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons to be separately stated in call cases.)						
Accrued on Mortgages, Debentures or other Secured Loans.													
UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS				...	...	...							
LIABILITIES				...	...	...							
For Goods supplied	...	...	...										
,, Expenses	...	...	...										
,, Acceptances	...	...	..										
,, Other Finance	...	...	...				ADVANCES				...	...	...
ADVANCE PAYMENTS AND UNEXPIRED DISCOUNTS. (For the portion for which value has still to be given, *e.g.*, in the case of the following classes of Companies: Newspaper, Fire Insurance, Theater, Club, Banking, Steamship Companies, etc.)				...	...	...	(Recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received, *e.g.*, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, etc.)						
							INVESTMENTS				...	...	...
							(Nature of Investment and mode of valuation, *e.g.*, cost of market-value.)						
PROFIT AND LOSS				..	...	...							
Balance as per previous Balance Sheet.	...	...	...										
Less—Appropriation thereof ...	...	..	..				INTEREST ACCRUED ON INVESTMENTS.				...	...	...
Balance brought forward ...	...	..	...										
Profit since last Balance Sheet ...	...	...	...				CASH AND OTHER BALANCES ...				...	...	...
(*N.B.*—These details need not be given if the same be contained in a Profit and Loss Account attached to the Balance Sheet.)							Amount in hand	...	...	...			
							Balances with Agents and Bankers (in detail showing whether on deposit or current accounts, etc.)	...	...	...			
				...	..	...					...	...	...
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES— Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts.	...	...	...				Profit and Loss (giving, in the case of a debit balance, details as far as possible as in the case of a credit balance.)						
Moneys for which the Company is contingently liable.	...	...	...										
Arrears of Cumulative Preference Dividends.	...	...	...								...	...	...

FORM G.

(*See section 136.*)

FORM OF STATEMENT TO BE PUBLISHED BY BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANIES AND DEPOSIT, PROVIDENT, OR BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

*The share capital of the company is Rs. divided into shares of each

The number of shares issued is Calls to the amount of Rs. per share have been made, under which the sum of Rs. has been received.

The liabilities of the company on the thirty-first day of December (or thirtieth of June) were :—

Debts owing to sundry persons by the company.
Under decree, Rs.
On mortgages or bonds, Rs.
On notes, bills or hundis, Rs.
On other contracts, Rs.
On estimated liabilities, Rs.

The assets of the company on that day were :—
Government securities [stating them], Rs.
Bills of exchange, hundis and promissory notes, Rs
Cash at the Bankers, Rs.
Other securities, Rs.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section 292.*)

ENACTMENT REPEALED.

1	2	3	
Year	No.	Subject or short title	Extent of repeal
1895	III	The Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895...	So much as has not been repealed

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law on the subject of Joint Stock Companies has recently been revised and consolidated in British India on the lines of the English Companies (Consolidation) Act of 1908. In Mysore, the law on this subject is contained in Regulation III of 1895, which was modelled on the British Indian law then in force. New and important provisions have been introduced into the Indian Company law by Act VII of 1913, and Act XI of 1914, The present Bill is intended to bring the law into conformity with that in British India.

*If the company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the statement relating to capital and share must be omitted

Letter No. Pol. 515, dated 3rd December 1917, to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

Serial No. 6.

I am directed to forward herewith, 9 copies of the Mysore Companies Regulation, VIII of 1917.

Letter No. J. 1952, dated 3rd December 1917, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Nizam, Judicial Department, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Serial No. 7.

I am directed to forward herewith two copies of the Mysore Companies Regulation, VIII of 1917.